MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1074

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office, in the United Kingdom.

Have YOU tried the
$130 Smith $130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
'Phone 97.
[783

No. 18,644. 號四十四百六千八萬一第 日一十月正年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 21st, 1918. 四拜禮 號一十二月二年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1463

OTARD'S

* * *

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLÆ AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

[13

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165

A. LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1319.

[535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes	
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to 8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	„ 15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 6.30 „	„ 15	„
6.30 „	to 8.30 „	„ 10	„

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on applications at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque on Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[489

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25		8.36		2.20		Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted.	
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.40		11.16		4.35			
Shum Chun	dep.	10.25	8.05	4.30	11.45	6.20	5.20	6.30	6.00
Sheung Shui	dep.	—	8.12	4.37	11.52		5.27	6.38	6.07
Fanling	dep.	—	8.18	4.44	11.58		5.40	6.40	6.13
Taipo Market	dep.	—	8.25	4.59	12.06		5.49	6.48	6.19
Taipo	dep.	—	8.32	4.56	12.11		5.53	6.51	6.23
Shatin	dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24		6.04		
Yaumati	dep.	—	8.56	5.28	12.36		6.16		Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.
Hung Hom	dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.42		6.20	—	
KOWLOON	arr.	11.05	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.00	6.23	7.16	6.46

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	1.35	1.35	2.25	5.05	4.35
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.25	1.29	1.48	2.50	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.33	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Yaumati	dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	1.38	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin	dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	1.48	2.00	—	5.38	5.11
Taipo	dep.	7.23	—	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	—	5.52	5.24
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	2.05	2.25	—	5.56	5.27
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.32	11.17	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui	dep.	7.40	—	10.35	11.20	2.18	2.37	—	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun	arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
	dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	2.35	—	—
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	10.35	2.25	—	—	—	5.33	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.45	6.50	—	—	—	6.42	—	—

Weds. and Sats. Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSU BISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „ „	6 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 „ „	26 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 333 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 „ 7 „
Floating Crane capable of lifting 90 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[717

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Eastern Exchange, Currency and Finance, by W. F. Spalding	$ 7.50
Winter's Pie	.80
Winning Post Winter Annual	.80
Punch Almanack 1918	.40
Sketch Xmas Number with Plate	.80
The Life of the Caterpillar, by J. H. Fabre	4.50
Tropical Diseases, by Sir Patrick Manson—New revised and enlarged edition	12.00
The Year Illustrated 1917	4.00
Sacrifice and other Plays, by Sir Rabindranath Tagore	4.00
Cotton and Vegetable Fibres, by E. Goulding	4.50
Good Friday: A Play in Verse, by John Masefield	2.75
Life of Abdul Hamid, by Sir Edwin Pears	4.50
The Art of Painting in Pastels, by J. Littlejohn and L. Richmond	9.00
A Fraudulent Standard, by Arthur Kitson	5.50
The Loving History of Peridore and Paravail, by Maurice Hewlett	4.00
The Living Present, by Gertrude Atherton	4.00

WAR LITERATURE.

The Psychology of War, by J. T. MacCurdy	$ 2.00
Real Russian, by Sonia E. Howe	2.75
The Crime—Volume I., by the Author of "J'Accuse"	8.00
Towards Industrial Freedom, by Edward Carpenter	2.75
The Sea Services, by John S. Margerison	1.00
The Schemes of the Kaiser, from the French of Juliette Adam, by J. O. P. Bland	4.00
The Work and Training of the Royal Flying Corps	2.00
Twenty-two Months Under Fire, by Brigadier-General H. Page Croft	4.00
The New Warfare, by G. Blanchon	2.75
The Muse in Arms, edited by E. B. Osborne	4.50
Japan At The Cross Road, by A. M. Pooley	8.00
Democracy after the War, by J. A. Hobson	2.50
Under Fire: A Story of a Squad, by Henri Barbusse	2.75

NEW NOVELS.

The White Ladies of Worcester, by Florence Barclay	Cloth	$ 4.00
The Girl Philippa, by Robert W. Chambers	Cloth	4.00
The Dwelling-Place of Light, by Winston Churchill	Cloth	2.50
Kitty Carstairs, by J. J. Bell	Cloth	2.75

[788

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
FRIDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HOMAN"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
SUNDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1918.	
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[1451

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT SECTION IN THE OVERLAND ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—Travellers from Hongkong should leave for Shanghai by the best steamer to make the connection with the S.M.R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line. The "SAKAKI MARU" leaves Shanghai every TUESDAY, at NOON, direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. Weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "KOBE MARU" leaves Shanghai every FRIDAY, at NOON, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen.) The Express, which leaves Dairen every THURSDAY, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S.M.R. Co. has established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the Finest Hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun. All on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. Add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S.M.R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners the S.M.R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S.M.R. WHARF OFFICE, Dairen, and BRANCH WHARF OFFICE, Shanghai.

BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.—Large stocks of the S.M.R. Co.'s Coal, from famous Fushun Collieries are always kept at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang (Yingkou), Tientsin, and Tsingtao Depots, and can also be obtained from Agencies in practically every port in the Far East. Also Sulphate of Ammonia, Fire Clay, and Talc. Pamphlets and Particulars gratis from any of the Depots and Agencies. For special contracts, apply Director, Mining Dept., S.M.R. Co., Dairen.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S.M.R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information can be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; THE INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR AND EXPRESS TRAINS CO.; THE NORDISK RESEBUREAU; THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; THE S.M.R. BRANCH WHARF OFFICE, Shanghai; or direct from the—

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.,
DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Manstem." Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.
488

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed $14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH
6 Des Voeux Road, Central
Tel. No. 239

JOHN DE P. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
1484

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
[22

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES.
1466

G. [illegible] R

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

(58

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KUBE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON AND SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agencies:
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN, MACFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
[No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
[623

FRENCH LESSONS

[G. MOUSSION,

15, MOUNTAIN HILL ROAD.

336

INTIMATIONS

ALLISON PIANOS

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

[234

FOR EVENING WEAR.

In all the Newest Styles.

COLLARS .....

TIES .....

SHIRTS .....

WAISTCOATS ...

SOCKS .....

SILK GLOVES ...

MUFFLERS .....

SHAPE 25

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[103

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

REINA MARIA CIGARS.

We beg to draw the special atter n of Smokers to this Cigar.

A very good and inexpensive smoke.

In boxes of 50 $4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1361

ANNOUNCEMENT

of

TACK LOONG

the Oldest and Largest Chinaware Concern

in Canton.

Our patrons are desired to note that Mr. LI HON CHY, also known as NG SHEUNG, who has heretofore represented this house for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever. Our new partner, Mr. FUNG YIU HING, also known as PO HING, will represent this house hereafter.

The general management and staff, except the above change, remain the same as before and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton, February 1, 1918.

[1099

"LABOUR MOVEMENT PAST AND PRESENT."

INTERESTING LECTURE BY LT.-COL. WARD, M.P.

THE WOMAN'S SPHERE OF ACTIVITIES.

The following is a full report of the lecture on "The Labour Movement Past and Present," delivered by Lieut.-Col. John Ward, M.P., on Tuesday night at the City Hall, under the auspices of the Cathedral Branch of the Church of England Men's Society.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle presided, and there was a large audience present, which included the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice), Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. D. Landale, Mr. A. H. Harris, Professor Middleton Smith, Professor Earle, Professor J. D. Wright, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, and Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

The Chairman said the Church of England Men's Society stood for the principle of service. There was far too great a tendency to regard the Church as a sort of Society for individuals to save their own souls. The principle of the Society was that every member of the Church ought to do something in the service of Christ to make the world something better than it was. The principle of the Society was that of co-operation. It was to emphasise the Christian teaching that they were all members one with another. It implied co-operation in place of competition, and it seemed to him that they were very fortunate in having that subject brought before them that night, for in the Colony there seemed to be a great danger that they might follow on the lines, followed at Home, and bring about just the same troubles between capital and labour here as resulted at Home. It was well, therefore, to learn from the labour movement at Home how to avoid those difficulties out here. The problem was made more difficult here owing to Capital and Labour being of different races. They were very fortunate in having as their visitor one who was able to bring before them that most interesting subject. Lt.-Col. John Ward was one of the most farseeing and, he thought, one of the most outspoken of the leaders of the Labour Movement. The attendance that night was an excellent tribute to the respect with which they were prepared to hear what he had to say on the matter. (Applause.)

Colonel Ward, who was greeted with loud applause, said he accepted that opportunity of speaking about the historical side of the labour movement so far as it affected our own workmen, but he was very much of the opinion that the problem was so universal, especially so far as western civilization was concerned, that when one justified the movement in one's own country one also justified it all over the world. They were apt to look upon movements in Oriental countries as very sudden, and sometimes, of course, their suddenness was due to violence, but where the changes of life and methods were orderly he ventured to say there were as great changes in men's view of life and their attitude to one another in England during the first sixty years as could be seen in any part of the world. Like all other movements of what might be termed the lower orders, the labour movement in England was a legal contest with the authorities. Naturally the powers that be hedged themselves about with laws and institutions for the protection of the dominant interests. They fashioned all their institutions on that principle, and with that object in view. Those who were at the bottom, if they were going to assume anything like a decent place in the councils of the country and the race to which they belonged, had to contest every stage of their progress with those whose business it was to maintain the institutions, and the general position of the country for the time being. A hundred years ago it was a criminal offence for two men to combine to raise wages. As a matter of fact the last batch of trade unionists who were transported to Australia for attempting to form a combination to increase the rate of pay in a certain town in Lancashire did not embark from England until 1824. Less than a hundred years ago, therefore, that wonderful movement, which looked as if it were likely to fashion the future of the nation, could not exist. After 1824 they were merely allowed for the time being to exist, and if they combined the powers that be would sooner or later have made their presence felt. Another doctrine of conspiracy was propounded which succeeded for a great number of years. Indeed it was not until 1871 that trade unions had any legal status. In the meantime the Courts put forward the doctrine of the restraint of trade. In the old days it was the Judges rather than the House of Commons who made the laws and right down to 1871 this was really the obstacle to combination among British workmen. Nevertheless, a remarkable event took place in the early 'sixties. A conference of trade unions was held and the following five subjects were debated:—Abolition of truck employer's liability; demand for the public education of workmen's children; reform of the franchise, payment of the members, and, finally, and by a strange fatality, the right of combination—the very thing one would have expected the conference to debate first, as it was to protect their institutions. The Employer's Liability Act was passed a few years later. Then what this Act conceded, the Judges began to take away by introducing the doctrine of contributory negligence. Finally, Mr. Chamberlain introduced the Workmen's Compensation Bill in 1895. Col. Ward said he need not deal with the question of education that night, though without it the labour movement would not have been possible. The germ of every movement was education. (Applause.) Nor did he intend to deal with the franchise, which had been extended at various times and, finally, to such an extent since he left England that he did not know if he was still the member for Stoke or not. (Laughter.) The right of combination was the next subject to be dealt with. The first Act legalising trade unions was passed in 1871, so that the institution which was now so powerful, both from the point of view of wealth and influence, political and commercial, had no legal status until half a century ago. One of the provisions of the Act which he particularly wished to refer to—because the whole political movement arose out of it—was that the trade unions, which were at that time simply benefit societies, could not sue or be sued. That was the law for the next 40 years. Under the rules of the unions it was an offence to mention politics at any of the meetings, and his own Society—the Miners—collected thousands of pounds from their members for infringements of this rule. He emphatically believed the fines would have gone on up to the present time, but for one decision given by the Courts. In 1893 the first great universal colliers' strike took place. It was a terribly long drawn-out affair, and eventually a compromise was effected, largely by the good influence of Lord Rosebery, who brought both the parties together. In 1902 there was another great strike—the railway strike—which dislocated the internal transport of the country, and was felt very much by the travelling community and the commercial classes. Accordingly an action was entered by the Taff Vale Railway Company to recover damages from the Railway Servants' Union. So long as the strikes were isolated the law said the unions could not be sued nor sue anyone, but now that they had become a nuisance there was a feeling that they must be put down. Mr. Justice Farwell, before whom the case was taken, decided that the trade union could be sued, and he thus became the originator of the political movement. The case was taken right to the House of Lords and the Railway Servants' Union had to pay £50,000 damages. It was a victory for the commercialist, and every judge thought that he had done a fine thing. But really it was that which decided that the battle between capital and labour should be fought. If a trader could claim damages from a trade union for calling a strike the whole right of the working man to combine to protect themselves was completely gone. They could neither protest against a decrease of wages, nor demand an increase. Therefore, at one fell swoop the whole movement was struck to the ground. The men held a conference and decided to demand a revision of the law, and to abolish the rule prohibiting the unions from taking part in politics. Eventually they organised themselves in such a way that neither Liberal nor Tory had a ghost of a chance—(laughter)—in any constituency where there was a majority of working men unless he pledged himself to reverse the law. Thus the Labour movement was thrust also into politics which it never had the slightest intention to pursue. As far as politics were concerned they had hitherto been independent, but now that the gauntlet had been thrown down they had no alternative but to pick it up or submit. Well, the British working man was not the one to submit—as the enemy were finding out in the fields of Flanders—(applause)—and the movement took on an intensely political form.

Col. Ward proceeded:—I do not want, my friends, to say that this decision of the Courts was given out of pure cussedness or definite hostility to the labour movement. If it were a question between man and man, citizen and citizen, I would submit my life to the decision of the Courts of Law in England; but if it were a question of class hostility, of class prejudice, then no, most decidedly no.

Colonel Ward went on to say that finally a Bill was passed making it impossible for any Court to entertain an action against a trade union. What was the policy of the unions now? Was it hostile to the State? No. They had had splendid evidence of that in the way in which the working men of the country came forward when the State was in danger to protect it. (Applause.) They were just as determined to defend the State and the position of the race to which they belonged as any class of the community. (Applause.) The history of the Labour movement showed that whenever they submitted their case to public opinion they had always won. They had not the slightest hesitation to defend the interests of the country to which they belonged, because they knew perfectly well that when they were sufficiently educated, sufficiently organized, and sufficiently intelligent to put forward definite, decent, well thought-out proposals for the improvement of the country, the country was always prepared to listen to them. He was not prepared to say that trade unions had always done the right thing, any more than he could say that of any human institution. It might be possible for some one in the audience to make out a strong case against the policy of the trade unions in some particular matter. They must not, however, take an isolated case, but the general trend of the whole movement. The peace and stability of the country to-day were better than ever they were in history, when a part of the country felt that it was excluded from discussing questions of State. He wanted the audience to understand that the workers had reason for their demands, both as regards the inviolability of their organization and their general propositions. He knew that in a section of the Press it was stated that the interests of the workman and the employer were identical. Trade unionists, however, did not believe that. Up to a certain point the interests of the capitalist and the labourer were identical. It was in the interest of the employer and the employed that there should be the largest volume of trade possible, that there should be the greatest possible demand for the products of their labour, and that the men should be fully employed. Their interests were one up to that point. But production was one and the distribution of the profits from that production was another. What the employer was most concerned with was the making of the greatest gain and the payment of the lowest wages upon which a man could exist to the workman. What they tried to do was by combination on both sides to arrive at a reasonable wage, leaving a reasonable profit. That was the reason for the trade union, and it was absurd to think that a workman could simply forego his right to combine, trusting to the employer and the monopolist to give him his due share. (Laughter.) If he stood in a defenceless attitude he would only get sufficient to keep body and soul together, and nothing more. (Laughter.) In conclusion Colonel Ward said:—"Have no fear of democracy. The more right you give to the people of the country we belong to the greater will be the stability of the State. (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion several questions were asked and answered.

Mr. Justice Gompertz mentioned the cases of some farseeing employers who had anticipated the demands of their men, mentioning as an example Henry Ford, who paid his men a minimum daily wage of $5 (gold). He asked if it could not be said that in such a case the interests of the employer and employed were identical.

Col. Ward, in reply, said that some employers were prepared to go further than the employed themselves. For instance, the trade unions suggested an 8 hours' day—but Lord Leverhulme suggested that the working day should be no more than six hours. He was one of the best employers man ever had, and he ventured to say that if all were like him there would be no trade unions. The general rule was for an employer to get as much out of his workmen as he possibly could, and he was not always particular how he did it. (Laughter.) The employers and workers must realise that they were citizens of a country and that one could not have his own way without injuring someone else. Until this was recognised there would always be trouble.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn said that he wished to ask a question as regards the relation of employer and workman where wages were concerned. Some people seemed to think that if there were profit-sharing, there should be a sharing of losses.

Col. Ward replied that if they were going to receive pay in accordance with the amount of profit the employer made then it was but right that the employer should have some say in the management of the business, because it would be unfair for a man whose profits fell by reason of his own lack of business ability to recoup himself at the expense of his employes' wages. The Labour Party viewed with suspicion these suggestions.

A Voice: Does Colonel Ward view with misgiving the influx of female labour into the labour market?

Col. Ward replied that he did not think the problem was so difficult as some would have them believe. He was old-fashioned and conservative enough to think that the woman's place was in the home. (Applause.) He thought that 50 per cent. of them would want to get back to their homes when the war was over, and the remainder would find some other occupation. (Laughter.)

Sir William Rees Davies deprecated the criticism of the Judges in regard to the Taff Vale case, saying that they were guided by legal principles. He also mentioned that the Liberal Government promptly introduced a Bill to redress the grievance of the unions.

Col. Ward replied that that sounded very nice, but was not quite in accordance with the facts. The Bill introduced by the Attorney-General, Sir Lawson Walton, was killed, as soon as it made its appearance, by the Labour Party.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak contended that farming had not paid and therefore it was difficult to raise the wages of the farm labourer.

Col. Ward replied that during the last fifteen years farming had paid. Corn had risen to something like 80 shillings, yet no increase had been made in the wages of the labourer. Some might say that in pre-war days wages had been increased. So had the cost of living, and he was sure that when the war was over wages would come down.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz hoped that Col. Ward would deliver a lecture on the constructive policy of his party.

Colonel Ward said he would be pleased to give an address at some future date, if it could be arranged.

Prof. Earle proposed a vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADE.

All ranks, other than those on duty on that day, will parade at Caroline Road, Causeway Bay, on Friday next, February 22nd. Fall in Column of Sections, facing tramway terminus, at 5.35 p.m. Uniform with helmets. Constables will wear mushroom tops (and not spikes) with helmets.

Six tramcars will leave Queen's Statue Square (opposite Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Members will board these independently and proceed to Causeway Bay.

Tramcars for the return journey will leave Causeway Bay at about 6.45 p.m.

Staff Inspectors McEwen and Mackenzie will attend. Others are exempted.

Mounted will fall in at Stables at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Helmets, chains, spikes, truncheons, and belts.

CRIME REPORTS.

All ranks are directed as far as possible to keep themselves in touch with the information posted at Headquarters Club.

ANNIVERSARY.

The subscription dance arranged in connection with the above will take place at the City Hall on Saturday, March 2nd. Subscription $3.

Invitations to non-members of the Police Reserve Force may be applied for to Mr. J. M. Noronha, Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.

Subscription lists will close on Wednesday, February 27th.

By Order,

T. F. HOVAR,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

February 20th.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held to-day at 2.30 p.m.

QUESTIONS.

The following questions will be asked:

BY THE HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

In view of the steeper portions of the Peak Road being dangerous for pedestrians, when in a slippery condition, will the Government take steps to make such steep portions less dangerous by putting ribbing across the road, or if not, what other steps does the Government propose to adopt in the matter?

In view of the damage done by typhoon to shipping at and near Cheungchow Island in August last and in view of the recent damage done by fire there, will the Government state what would approximately be the cost of connecting Cheungchow with the Island of Hongkong

(*a*) by wireless;

(*b*) by other means?

1.—Whether the warrant which the Police Officers set forth to execute at No. 6, Gresson Street, on the 22nd January, 1918, was a warrant for the seizure of property stolen by armed robbers, and whether such warrant also covered the seizure of arms and/or ammunition and also whether such warrant was also a warrant for the apprehension of any, and, if so, how many persons and for what offences or suspected offences?

2.—Whether it is the fact that the Police Officers, executing such Warrant, were unarmed, and, if so, whether there is any Hongkong Police Force Rule or Regulation or instruction upon the subject of search parties of Police going armed? If not will the Government consider the advisability of making a Rule or Regulation enjoining Police, when executing a search warrant, to go armed?

3.—Is there any, and, if so, what Regulation in force in the Metropolitan Police Force, London, with reference to Police Officers engaged in search parties going armed?

1.—Is H.E. the Governor correctly reported as having made the following statements, in the course of his speech at the opening of the Taitam Tuk Reservoir, on the 2nd day of February, 1918:—

"It will surprise some of you people to know the terrible casualties that are inflicted upon the Civil Service of this Colony by a too free use of alcoholic beverages. I wonder how many, you imagine, of the subordinate staff—concerning whom I have absolute figures—who arrive in this Colony, survive to earn their pensions. I wonder, if I were to ask the cause, what the answer would be: well, I can tell you that I am well within the mark when I say that of every two men who arrive here, whether as Policemen, or as Overseers of works such as these, Sanitary Inspectors, Revenue Officers, and so forth, there is not more than one who lives and remains in the service to earn his pension. I might add that the particular cause of the dismissal, loss of health, and even death, of the moiety that do not earn their pension is drink."

If His Excellency is not correctly reported as above, what amendments require to be made in the above report?

2.—In connection with the above statements of His Excellency will the Government lay upon the table of this Council statistics for the last 10 years, showing as regards

(*i.*) Policemen;
(*ii.*) Overseers of Government works;
(*iii.*) Sanitary Inspectors; and
(*iv.*) Revenue Officers,

how many in each of above branches of the Service respectively have

(*a.*) been dismissed owing to drink;
(*b*) died of drink?

BY THE HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

1.—Will the Government state what was the strength of the Fire Brigade in pre-war days?

2.—What is the present strength of the *regular* Fire Brigade?

3.—How many of them are employed on police patrol and other duties?

4.—In what part of the Colony are they stationed and at what hours are they engaged upon these duties, especially during the night?

5.—How many regular firemen now resids in No. 5 Police Station (Central Fire Station) and the Central Police Station?

6.—Does the Government consider the "Volunteer" Brigade necessary and of practical value?

7.—If so, will the Government arrange for the exemption of all "Volunteer" fire-brigade men—whether in "Defence Corps or "Police Reserve," from all Military or Police duties, except the annual musketry course?

8.—In the event of a fire in an outlying district, such as Shaukiwan, what steps are taken to protect the central districts in case of further call?

9.—Is it not a fact that the Brigade is seriously understaffed and hopelessly handicapped through lack of efficient gear to deal successfully with a fire in such a building as the Hongkong Hotel or one of the European office buildings in Chater Road or other high buildings?

10.—What is the utmost extension of the existing ladder escapes and to what height will they reach when fully extended?

11.—Is it not a fact that in the fire in Watson's godown and laboratory the escapes were quite inadequate to reach the top storey?

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.

Two Chinese were charged with being drunk and wounding another Chinese in the head in such a way as to necessitate his admission to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case to next Wednesday, fixing bail at $50 each.

SMUGGLING LETTERS INTO THE COLONY.

An old Chinese was charged with attempting to smuggle unstamped letters into the Colony.

Inspector Watt said it was a deliberate attempt to smuggle. He knew defendant quite well, but was not sure whether he had been fined before.

Defendant said he forgot to have the letters stamped as he was in a hurry to catch the steamer from Wuchow to Hongkong.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant $25.

THEFT OF LEAD PIPING.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a piece of lead piping from a steamer in harbour.

The stevedore of the vessel said that while he was over-seeing the unloading of cargo, one of his men warned him that defendant was carrying away a piece of lead piping. He stopped him and inquired from what part of the ship the piping had been removed.

Defendant conducted witness to the second hold of the ship and pointed out from where he had cut the piping.

Mr. J. R. Wood said that, in his opinion, the two witnesses had conspired to send defendant to gaol. He disbelieved their evidence and discharged defendant.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus, as will be seen from our advertising columns, is about to pay a return visit to the Colony. It will be situated at Causeway Bay, behind the French Convent block of buildings, and for the convenience of patrons special tramcars will be run before and after the night performances to within two minutes' walk of the circus tent. The opening performance will be given next Monday night, at 9.15. There will be matinees on the following Wednesday and Saturday afternoons to which children will be admitted at half-price. At all the entertainments soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted to $1 and $1.50 seats at half-price.

12.—Is it not a fact that the Central Fire Station still relies on the prehistoric custom of giving an alarm by a handbell, instead of by the electric alarm as is installed in other large towns? If the latter were installed would it not lead to a quicker turnout?

1.—Will the Government state how many members of the European Regular Police Force have been allowed to go home since the outbreak of War in order to join the Army, and whether any of their names were submitted to the "Military Service Commission"?

2.—How do the numbers of such European Regular Police Force now on duty in the Colony compare with the numbers on duty here on the 4th of August, 1914?

3.—How many members of the European Police Force were allowed to leave the Colony during the year 1917?

4.—Is it not the fact that in the year 1916 as compared with the year 1915 there was an increase of Burglaries and Larcenies amounting to 362 in number and that such increase was to a considerable extent due to the very large influx of undesirables into the Colony owing to disturbances in the neighbouring Chinese Provinces?

5.—Has such influx of undesirables into the Colony continued during the year 1917, and if so, to what extent?

6.—What steps are taken to examine boats, launches and trains arriving in the Colony, for diseased and undesirable persons, and what measures are adopted to prevent their landing?

7.—In view of the serious depletion of the European Regular Police Force, will the Government take such immediate steps as may be possible during the War to increase the "Force"?

8.—Of what date and pattern are the revolvers supplied to the Regular Police Force, and are they not inferior to those used by the Naval Yard Police?

9.—What revolvers are issued to the Reserve Police Force and have they received any instruction and practice in the use of them?

10.—Are the Regular Police given practice in revolver shooting?

11.—Has the Government sufficient truncheons at the various stations to arm all the "Reserve Police Force" in case of need?

12.—What are the individual amounts of the pensions which the widows and dependents of those murdered in the late "Gresson Street Raid" are entitled to receive from the Government?

13.—Will the Government consider the advisability of immediately making a substantial money grant to supplement various local funds being raised to assist them?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a bill, intituled, "An Ordinance to repeal the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903."

First reading of a bill, intituled, "An Ordinance to prohibit exhibitions, publications and advertisements of an indecent, obscene, revolting, or offensive nature."

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

The first division match arranged to take place between the R.G.A. and Middlesex Regiment was postponed during the morning on account of the inability of the Middlesex to raise a team.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

83RD CO., R.G.A., 4; *v.* MIDDLESEX RES., 0.

This game was played yesterday afternoon on the Club ground. From the kick-off the gunners pressed and were awarded a corner, the ball then being put behind. The Middlesex left winger broke through and a bad miss-kick by Attwood in the goalmouth made things very dangerous for the Artillerymen. A corner followed but no score resulted. A mistake by an Infantry defender enabled Perkins to open the scoring for the 83rd Company, which he did with a well-placed shot. Before the interval, Morris put his side still further ahead by netting with judgment, the teams changing ends with the gunners leading by two goals to *nil*.

On resuming, the R.G.A. made straight for their opponents' goal and should have scored easily, the ball being missed by the goalkeeper and passing several of the attacking forwards before being finally cleared from the danger zone. The 83rd keeper brought off a good save, and, shortly afterwards, the Infantrymen broke away again, but without success. A rush by Russell was stopped by Attwood and then the gunners went away once more and Nicholls netted number three. A fine chance to score was missed by the "Die-hards" when only a few yards from goal, and, shortly afterwards, they had another opportunity, but finished with a very poor shot. A nice shot by Lord caused the Middlesex goalkeeper to concede a corner and from it the ball was again netted for the 83rd Company, one of the Middlesex men being responsible. The game ended in a win for the Artillerymen by four goals to *nil*.

Referee—Mr. Wright.

ROYAL ENGINEERS RES., 1; *v.* 87th CO., R.G.A., 0.

These teams met on the Navy ground at the Happy Valley yesterday. For the first quarter of an hour nearly all the play was around the Artillery goal, but no goals were forthcoming. After a time Saunders put his team into their opponents' half of the field, but the sappers were soon back again and Saunders stopped what would probably have been a goal by getting his back in the way of the ball. Then an effort by Baker almost opened the scoring, Candy just being able to clear in time. At the other end, Small broke through and the gunners put in a shot which was saved. Small again broke through shortly afterwards, but stumbled in the goalmouth through coming into contact with an opponent's foot, just when he appeared a likely scorer. Within a few moments of half-time Gordon put in a shot which appeared to be well out of the reach of the goalkeeper. Candy, however, made a special effort and, just managed to get to it, but without sufficient strength to prevent it passing into the net, the interval thus arriving with the sappers leading by one goal to *nil*.

After the kick-off Millard put in a shot and Osborne was responsible for another, both being were well saved by Candy. The R.E. at this period were very dangerous, but the gunner custodian was very safe. A nice shot by McGregor just missed the upright, and then, at the R.A. end, Livesey foolishly handled right on the penalty line, and a penalty was awarded the Engineers. Gordon took the kick but missed badly. The 87th Company now improved considerably and had a lot more of the game. On one occasion the ball bobbed dangerously around the R.E. goal for quite half a minute before being cleared, and on several occasions the same goal only escaped very narrowly. No more goals were forthcoming, however, the game ending in a win for the R.E. Reserves by one goal to love.

Referee—Mr. Black.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, February 20th.

BATTLE IN YEUNG KONG.

Commanders Lam Fu and Ngai Pong-ping have reported that they attacked General Lung's troops in the Tin Pak district, on the 14th inst. Serious fighting continued for two days. Lung's troops are surrounded in the city.

IMPORTANT POSITION RECAPTURED.

Shum Hung-ying, Commander of the 1st Army, has reported that he recaptured the On Po district, a most important position, on the 16th inst. Lung's troops, under Luk Chui-chan's command, have retreated some 30 miles from Fa Chow.

ATTEMPT ON GENERAL LUNG'S LIFE.

It is reported that when General Lung Chai-kwong was discussing military measures with his leaders at their headquarters in the On Po district, an officer suddenly fired at him. The officer was caught and shot. General Lung, it is said, was severely wounded, but the report is unconfirmed.

GUNNERS REQUIRED.

General Lung is offering good wages to gunners. Experienced artillerymen are offered $60 a month and those who know how to use machine-guns $40 a month.

THE ENEMY IN CANTON.

The Superintendent of Police has reported that an enemy who was interned in Fong Chuen (Honam) left without permission about two days ago. The Superintendent has ordered an investigation and threatens the adoption of stricter measures to guard against such occurrences in future.

PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL AT CANTON.

TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF FOREIGNERS.

Plans are being made by the American residents of Canton for the establishment of a school for children from ten to fourteen years of age in a central place in that city, in addition to primary schools located in five different parts of the city. It will be the aim of this school to serve the needs of foreign residents of the province in so far as these needs are not already being met by existing schools. This will be of interest to residents of Hongkong who are seeking a school for their children.

The committee which is proposing these plans is made up of representatives of the different faculties of schools for Chinese students in Canton. There is a large group of men and women from America in charge of the education of Chinese in that city who can provide the expert supervision necessary for a successful school.

The school for children from ten to fourteen will have a boarding school in connection with it for the children of residents outside of Canton. Permanent buildings of first-class construction will be put up as soon as necessary funds are provided. The school will be conducted along the lines of the successful Shanghai American school, which has had several years' experience in that city by which the local school will profit.

Those interested in such a school, whether British or American, are asked to correspond with the chairman of the committee, Mr. G. G Fuson, Fati, Canton. The other members of the committee are: H. B. Greybill, Canton Christian College; J. W. Creghton, Noyes School for Girls; W. D. Noyes, Pui Ying School for Boys; Mrs. J. M. Wright, Canton Hospital; C. A. Funk, United Brethren Mission; Mrs. W. C. Miller, Congregational Mission; and Mrs. E. H. Lockwood, Y.M.C.A.

COMPANY MEETING.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning at the registered office of the Company, when there were present:—Messrs. T. F. Hough (Chairman), T. Pearce, and J. Rodgers (Directors), A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary), Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. H. W. Looker and M. S. Northcote.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the meeting was to submit for approval a proposal to alter slightly the Company's Articles of Association. As they at present stand it was necessary for three Directors to attend a Board meeting in order to form a quorum, but as there were only three Directors on the Board, if one or more happened to be absent no meeting could be held, and, as sometimes one might be temporarily absent from the Colony or ill, the business might be delayed. It was, therefore, proposed, to amend the Articles of Association so that two instead of three Directors would form a quorum, and so that one Director's signature instead of the signatures of two Directors would be sufficient for all documents. He then formally proposed that the Articles of Association be amended in this way.

Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE seconded.

On the proposition of Mr. H. W. LOOKER, seconded by Sir PAUL CHATER, the resolution was altered slightly and then carried.

The CHAIRMAN announced that a confirmatory meeting will be convened for Friday, March 8th, at 11 o'clock.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders on March 1st, states:—

The profit on Working Account for the half-year ended 31st December, 1917, amounted to $80,079.15, as compared with $69,310.07 for the corresponding period of 1916, being an increase of $10,769.08.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of $62,334.98 brought forward from 30th June, 1917, shows a credit balance of $143,669.69, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of $3 per share on 20,000 shares	$ 60,000.00
To write off furniture and fixtures	5,423.30
To carry forward to new account	78,245.39
	$143,669.69

Mr. J. Scott Harston applied for leave of absence on 20th February, 1918, and H. W. Looker was invited to act in his stead during such absence. Mr. Looker's appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

AUTO SCOOTERS

THE MOST SPORTY TOY YET PRODUCED

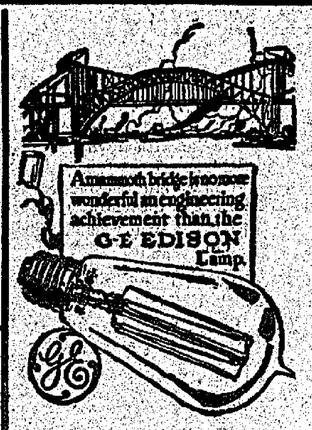
EASY, HEALTH-GIVING, STRONG.

The rider propels the Auto Scooter with the ease of an ordinary bicycle by simply pressing the lever with the foot. The free wheel then allows the Auto Scooter to run on with the acquired momentum.

STOCKED IN THREE STYLES

VARNISHED $20.00 — WITH MUD GUARDS $22.50 — ENAMELLED $25.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. (18



PUT G.E. EDISON LAMPS IN EVERY SOCKET FOR BETTER BRIGHTER LIGHT.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990. (1188

Wm. Powell Ltd TELEPHONE 346

NEW SHOES — FOR — LADIES' AFTERNOON WEAR.

A RACE WEEK NECESSITY.

STYLISH BOOTS & SHOES JUST ARRIVED! (69

CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.

Principal—Miss HENDELACK, M.A. Dip. Ed.

School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.

Thorough English and Chinese Education. Fees moderate. (1459

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port. 892

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1918.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. (OFF-DAY),

FEBRUARY 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, and 2ND MARCH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited, or at the Gate. Price $10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day, $3.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1660

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out by Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, the Secretaries, and with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1661

NOTICE.

APROPOS of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the Jockey Club entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1662

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1663

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11.45 A.M.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1918. [1664

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, Race Days.

By Order.

R. HANCOCK,
Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
[1665

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 14th and 15th March, in the CITY HALL.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 5th March.

Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,
11, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1918. [1666

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	E.	S.	W.		$	$
			feet	feet	feet	feet			
1	Inland Lot No. 2135	West of I.L. 1857, Causeway Bay.	As per plan.				13,183	120	8,572

[1659

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—

TONG SENG & Co.,
19, Queen's Road Central.
[1667

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings.
[1668

WANTED.

ON 1st June, for Wei-Hai-Wei, Capable Foreign NURSE to take charge of an infant.

Apply to—

NURSE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1649

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a TRAIN, with accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers only, will leave KOWLOON at 12 Noon for SHUM CHUN calling at TAIPO and SHEUNG SHUI on 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and also on SATURDAY, 2nd proximo.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 19th February, 1918. [1656

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES will be held on the following nights open to Residents and Diners in the Hotel:—

MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY,
TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,
WEDNESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY,
and
SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH,

Table d'Hôte Menus will be served as follows:—

GRILL ROOM $3.50 per head.
DINING ROOM $2.50 per head.

(The Ordinary Grill Room "à la Carte" Menu will be withdrawn on each of the above evenings.)

The usual bi-weekly Tea Dances WILL NOT BE HELD on the following days:—

FRIDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY,
and
TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,

but will be RESUMED on:—

FRIDAY, 1st MARCH.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1657

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

SCHOOL will RESUME WORK on MONDAY, February 25th, at 8.15 A.M. Students who wish to enter should call upon the Warden on Saturday Morning, February 23rd, at 9.30 A.M.
[1654

WRITING INKS of every description, manufactured by NATIONAL CHINA CHEMICAL CO., 20, Parkes Road, Tientsin. Correspondence Invited.
[1644

G. R.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Timber, Timber Materials and Spars to H.M. Naval Yard for one year from 1st April next.

Forms of Tender with full particulars may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer.

Tenders must reach H.M. Dockyard not later than 5th March next.

G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.
H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1918. [1646

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 9.15 P.M. (punctually).

MR. A. P. STOKES, assisted by Members of the Hongkong A.D.C., will present

"ACID DROPS"

"FIVE BIRDS IN A CAGE"

"THE REST CURE"

(By Special Request).

Booking MOUTRIE'S—Tickets $3, $2 & $1.

Proceeds go (without any deduction) to the funds of the Mercantile Marine in England and Naval Prisoners of War.

[1658

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 21st February, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1918. [1588

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1589

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1639

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1640

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 16th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON every week day except Saturdays.

The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS on and after 16th February, 1918.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1600

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1573

LOST OR STOLEN.

ON February 1st, IRISH TERRIER BITCH ("BIDDY"), brown colour; Licence number 321. Anyone detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted.

G. RAPP,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1918. [1630

EXPERT HATTER.

HAVING obtained the services of an Expert, HATS can be CLEANED and RE-SHAPED to order. Large variety of Fancy Coloured Hatbands in Stock.

GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
[1655

ORCHIDS, PLANTS, & SEEDS.
Nurserymen desirous of shipping the above-mentioned to this country are cordially invited to apply with particulars to
SHOZABURO WADA,
89, Tennoji-mura, Higashinarigun,
OSAKA-FU, JAPAN.
[1622

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

DEATH.

TEBBUTT.—At St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, on February 13th, HELEN BERTHA, relict of the late James Lewitt Tebbutt, late of the Chinese Customs Service, Tientsin, aged 55 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1918

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

WHILE in Germany, where the system of Government is centuries behind our own, an attempt is being made to still the cry for reform with illusory concessions, a measure which effects a peaceful revolution is about to be placed on the Statute Book of the United Kingdom by general consent. It arose out of a natural anxiety to avoid the disfranchisement of those who are fighting the nation's battles in different parts of the world. Though the old policy of excluding the armed forces of the Crown from participation in political affairs was based upon perfectly sound principles it was felt to be neither possible nor expedient to continue it when the whole manhood of the country was called upon to serve in the Army and Navy. The next general election, which is expected some time during the present year, must be fought upon issues relating to the war, and a House of Commons returned by an electorate which did not include those bearing the chief burden of the great struggle could not, by any stretch of imagination, be regarded as competent to voice the opinion of the nation in regard to the terms of peace or the vast and vital problems connected with reconstruction after the war. Recognising this, the Government appointed a Conference representative of all political parties, under the Chairmanship of the Speaker, to draw up a scheme which should give effect to the popular sentiment on this matter and at the same time remove anomalies in the electoral system of which complaint had been made long before. The result of the deliberations of this Conference, which sat for many months, is embodied in the introduction of a Bill which, in its final form, repeals, in whole or in part, no fewer than one hundred Acts of Parliament and doubles the electorate. The leap thus taken may be gauged by a comparison with past measures of a similar character. The first Franchise Act affected only half-a-million voters, the second two millions, and the third four millions, whereas the present Bill adds eight million names to the register, thus bringing the total up to sixteen millions. This is a vast experiment which is bound to have far-reaching results. On each of the occasions in the past when the franchise was extended grave fears were expressed of the consequences to the country. An illustration of this is afforded by the action of Lord HERTFORD, who, it is said, sold £300,000 worth of Consols through dread of what was coming when the Great Reform Bill was carried. To-day, however, when the widest extension of all is impending, the prospect is viewed, if not with universal approval, at least with unconcern. Indeed, in commending the measure to the House of Lords, Earl CURZON described it as a wise and statesmanlike attempt to solve one of the greatest difficulties of the time. Vast changes, he reminded his hearers, had swept over the scene since August, 1914, and it would "not be statesmanlike to shut their eyes to that fact and to imagine that they were living in a time which had passed away for ever." The people, he said, were seeking "a place in the sun," and he hoped their lordships would do something to lift the blinds and allow a larger share of sunlight to fall upon those in whose hands would rest the future destinies of the nation. There was, of course, much criticism of details, but the broad principle was accepted without demur. Even the granting of the suffrage to six million women encountered comparatively little opposition. In the past this innovation was resisted on the ground that the immense majority of women were not well qualified by their life, their knowledge, or the interest they took in public affairs to use the vote to their own advantage and that of the nation. It cannot be said that this objection was met, but the majority in both Houses of Parliament appeared to feel that, after the part which women have played in our national life during the war, it would be unjust to withhold from them an equally close share in the responsibility of government in time of peace. The principal discussion revolved around the introduction of Proportional Representation, which was one of the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference. Finally, a compromise was arrived at by the appointment of a Commission to consider the application of this system to a hundred constituencies, urban and rural, experimentally.

The annual flower and vegetable show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society will be held on March 14th and 15th in the City Hall.

The Bishop of Victoria begs to acknowledge the receipt of $20 for the Church Missionary Association funds from "One of St. Andrew's congregation."

The Hongkong Stock Exchange will be closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for the races. The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of exchange business each day at 11.45 a.m.

In recognition of the cause for which Mr. A. P. Stokes' entertainment is being given on Saturday the Theatre Royal will be decorated with flags by the Navy. The Police Reserve are giving the use of their Band.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

So far as can be ascertained at present, says the *Japan Chronicle*, 107 British subjects volunteered from Japan for combatant service during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. Of 15 of these no particulars have been received. Twenty-two have been killed or died of wounds, and 26 have been wounded. Thus of a total of 92 men whose fortunes are known, or 58 casualties out of 92, a proportion of 24 per cent. of deaths and 63 per cent. of casualties. The proportion of casualties is probably higher, as in some cases news is lacking.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ATTEMPT TO ASSASINATE TUAN CHI-JUI.

PEKING, February 20th.

An attempt to assassinate Tuan Chi-jui, the ex-Premier, has been frustrated. Certain Chinese hired three men to carry out the crime, but the plot was discovered and they were arrested by the authorities and conveyed to Tientsin, where they are under examination.

It is thought that the plot may have been designed by Southerners or by Germans.

TSAO KUN READY TO ADVANCE.

Tsao Kun has informed the Government that he is ready to proceed to recapture Changsha.

DEFIANCE OF THE SOUTH.

PEKING, February 19th.

Mandates have been issued promulgating the laws for the reorganisation of Parliament and the election of members to the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Ministry of the Interior has been ordered to hasten preparations.

This action may be regarded as a defiance of the South.

FENG YU-HSIANG'S SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT.

PEKING, February 18th.

Brigadier Feng Yu-hsiang is attracting attention by encamping troops at Wusieh. He disembarked near Nanking owing to the alleged grounding of one of the six steamers conveying his troops from Pukow to Kiukiang *en route* to the relief of Hankow. He refused to allow the steamers to leave, thus preventing the transportation of Shantung troops. He also memorialised the Government for peace. His attitude is viewed with suspicion.

CLEAVAGE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND YANGTSZE TUCHUNS.

The present indications suggest a sharp cleavage between the Yangtsze Tuchuns and the Northern Tuchuns.

The President has expressed a desire to proceed to Hupeh, but has been dissuaded, as his departure would create disquietude in Peking and the country.

THE PLAGUE.

PEKING, February 18th.

Surgeon-General Chuan reports 1,500 deaths at Suiyuan. The number of deaths in the villages have not been ascertained.

REOPENING OF PEKING-SUIYUAN RAILWAY.

The Peking-Suiyuan Railway is to be opened from Nankow. Nankow to Kaigan will be treated as a suspected area. Beyond Kalgan in the infected area quarantine stations will be established at all stopping places under foreign medical men. Five million dollars' worth of fur, skins and hides will thus be liberated at Nankow.

The magistrates at Pingshan and Tingchow have been demerited for negligence in allowing the plague to enter their districts.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENORMOUS MORTALITY.

LONDON, February 19th.

A Peking telegram states that the plague is spreading. It has appeared near Paotingfu, and is threatening Peking and Tientsin. The mortality is enormous.

LEAVING FOR THE FRONT.

PRESENTATION TO SEVEN OF THE SHANGHAI POLICE.

The mess room of Louza Police Station was, last night, says the *N.-C. Daily News* of February 15th, the scene of a very pleasing function, when upwards of one hundred members of the Police Force and members of Football Clubs in Shanghai assembled to show their appreciation of the sportsmanship of those of the Police Force who are shortly leaving Shanghai to offer their services in the "Great Effort."

The men who are leaving are:—Quayle, J. G. Adams, C. Doyle, J. Lawson, C. Powell, J. Mason and C. McGillivray.

Capt. Barrett made the presentation of the gifts subscribed for by the members of the Force to their departing confreres, these consisting of serviceable valises, bearing the appropriate inscriptions: To Jimmy Quayle, "better known as 'Our Jim'"; to J. Adams, "Some Cap"; to Charlie Doyle, "dashing outside left"; to Jock Lawson "one of the old school"; to Jack Mason, "better known behind the wicket"; to C. Powell, "staunch supporter"; to C. McGillivray, "some tennis player."

THE WAR.

AIR RAIDS ON LONDON.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE SLIGHT.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

CHAOTIC SITUATION REVEALED.

FIGHTING IN FINLAND.

RUSSO-GERMAN WAR TO BE RESUMED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

PATROLS.

LONDON, February 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Patrols captured a few prisoners north-eastward of Hargicourt.

There was hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele.

RAID AND AVIATION REPORT.

LONDON, February 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided this morning a post westward of La Bassee. Three British soldiers are missing.

We repulsed raiders at Poelcapelle.

There was hostile artillery firing in the St. Quentin, Lens and Armentieres sectors, also north-eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes yesterday bombed and machine-gunned billets, railway stations and troops.

We dropped over 5½ tons of bombs on different targets.

Fourteen hostile machines were brought down, seven were driven down and anti-aircraft guns shot down two, one being a large bomber with four occupants, who were made prisoner.

We also made prisoner those of another machine driven down uncontrollable near one of our aerodromes.

Five of our machines are missing.

Last night, we dropped 400 bombs on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Ghetet, Tournai and Laon, and we also bombed from a low height the Conflans railway station and sidings, when bursts were observed at the latter.

All our machines returned

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS.

A *communique* states:—There was fairly considerable reciprocal artillery firing at night-time in the region of Chavignon, east of Rheims, and in Champagne.

The enemy surprise attack east of Auberive proved resultless.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR RAID ON LONDON.

LONDON, February 17th.

It is officially announced:—Six aeroplanes approached the mouth of the Thames last night and carried out an attack on London. All the raiders were turned back, except one, which penetrated the capital and dropped a bomb in the south-west district at ten o'clock, demolishing a house and burying an invalided officer, his wife and two children.

The raider previously dropped other bombs in the eastern outskirts.

The casualties and damage were not serious.

A RAID IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Press Bureau announce that hostile aeroplanes crossed the Thames estuary at ten o'clock this evening and proceeded towards London.

Some bombs were dropped on London.

The raid is still in progress.

ATTACK ON DOVER.

An attack on Dover at 10.45 was driven out.

Bombs were dropped in the open country.

Several pilots engaged the raiders, and one action resulted in a large enemy machine crashing down into the sea.

The casualties and damage apparently are light.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 17th.

A wireless German official report states:—Our aviators last night bombed London, Dover and Dunkirk, and the fighting forces on the North Coast of France.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL SUSPENSION.

NEW YORK, February 17th.

Mr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, states that owing to the five-day industrial suspension in January and the subsequent meatless Mondays, only a normal number of ships now lie in American ports, and the flow of supplies to the American Expeditionary Force and the Allies has been again established, and the railways are cleared for the shipment of essential war materials.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR'S WAR.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

The American Federation of Labour has adopted a declaration that this is Labour's war which Labour must win, and every State fighting for the final victory must count for humanity.

The declaration urges the Russian workers to make common cause with those of America, Britain, France, and Italy.

GENERAL ROBERTSON.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT ENDANGERED.

LONDON, February 17th.

The *Sunday Times* and the *National News* state that they have been informed by General Robertson that he has not resigned.

General Robertson told a *Sunday Times* reporter last night that "it is quite true I will not accept either position."

The Political Correspondent of the *Sunday Times* says General Robertson considers he has been dismissed.

The correspondent adds:—The post was offered to General Plumer, but was declined, before it was given to General Wilson, and it is anticipated that other officers will follow General Robertson into retirement, but it is not expected that the defection of Generals will wreck the Government, because there is no great sympathy in the House of Commons towards the attitude of soldiers.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, February 17th.

Mr. De Wend Fenton, editor of the *World*, has been fined £100 for publishing an article in which he referred to Col. Repington's article in the *Morning Post*, and also for publishing a confidentine warning to newspapers in regard to the Versailles Conference.

PACIFIST LEAFLETS.

Mr. Arnold Lupton, ex-Members of Parliament, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for circulating a Pacificst leaflet, the printer of which was fined £90.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, February 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George, though indisposed, is working incessantly. He went into the country on Friday, but was recalled yesterday on urgent business.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TOKIO, February 19th.

In the House of Representatives, an Opposition motion of non-confidence in the Government was defeated by 241 votes to 117.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

CONDITIONS IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, February 17th.

There have been no telegrams from Petrograd since February 8th until to-day, when messages dated February 7th and 8th arrived. These reveal a most chaotic situation in Petrograd itself, where indiscriminate shooting in the streets, pillaging and lynching of desperadoes are prevalent.

It transpires that an officers' conspiracy to capture Lenin and hold him as hostage has been discovered.

The Bolsheviks claim to have captured the town of Simpheropol in the Crimea, after routing the Tartars.

The Bolsheviks also claim to have defeated the Ukrainians at Nikolaieff.

On the other hand, it is reported that General Alexeieff defeated the Bolsheviks near Voronej, while the Ukrainians claim to be gaining the upper hand in Kieff.

AUSTRO-GERMAN JOY DIMINISHING.

The Austro-German transports of joy over the so-called "bread peace" with Ukraine are fast diminishing through the unconcealed hostility of the Poles of all parties, including the Austro-German partisans, to the alienation of Cholm, and especially to the attitude of the Bolsheviks towards Ukraine.

The Rada has already taken refuge at Zhitomir to escape the power of the Bolsheviks, who continue to increase in numbers and strength, and threaten to overrun Ukraine, and they certainly will not permit the export of the grain upon which the Austro-Germans are confidently reckoning.

THE CAPTURE OF GERMANS.

The Germans are now confronted with the prospect of fighting the Bolsheviks, who are believed to be collecting a big army.

German is much perturbed over the capture of Germans and pro-German Esthonians at Reval, whom the Bolsheviks regard as hostages and have already threatened their massacre.

Germany is now threatening reprisals.

Austria has intimated that she will not employ her troops against Russia, which is no longer her neighbour, but is ready to assist Germany with technical material.

RESUMPTION OF WAR.

A wireless Russian official report states:—M. Trotzky has asked the German Government for information concerning a message from Generals Hoffmann and Samoilu, in which they state that war will be resumed at midday on Monday.

M. Trotzky claims that seven days' notice must be given before the resumption of hostilities.

MASSACRE AT KIEFF.

PETROGRAD, February 16th.

A belated Kieff telegram states that the White Guards are with the Junkers. After defeating the Red Guards at Petcherek, the former massacred 1,500 workmen, also all the members of the Revolutionary Military Committee.

GENERAL STRIKE IN LEMBERG.

ZURICH, February 18th.

A Lemberg telegram states that at a great demonstration held on February 14th, attended by the United Polish Parties, it was decided to organise a general strike in all the public offices, institutions, schools and factories as a protest against the new Ukraine frontier.

DIFFICULTIES OF DEMOBILISATION.

PETROGRAD, February 16th.

Difficulties have arisen in connection with the demobilization, owing to the soldiers demanding money, also the distribution of reserves of clothing and rifles.

The Military Commissioner has refused the rifles, which are needed for the Red Guards, but has promised the soldiers certain moneys which are being obtained by taxation of the bourgeoisie.

THE CONFLICT IN FINLAND.

The *Evening Post* states that the 42nd Army Corps has been ordered to begin operations against the White Guards in Finland.

Large detachments of Petrograd troops are *en route* to Vibory.

It is explained that the conflict in Finland lies between the bourgeoise and peasantry against the Social Democrats. The backbone of General Mannerheim's White Guards consists of several thousand Finns who returned to Germany from Scandinavia after last year's revolution. They are well supplied with artillery.

General Mannerheim commands an army of about 60,000, largely of peasants.

It is declared that the position of the Finnish Red Guards would be precarious but for the Russians who are pouring in.

WHITE GUARDS OCCUPY TAMMERFORS.

PETROGRAD, February 18th.

The *Novaya Vrelmosti* states that the White Guards have occupied Tammerfors after twelve hours' sanguinary fighting.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

HAS RUSSIA RENOUNCED THE ARMISTICE?

AMSTERDAM, February 17th.

Germany announces that, owing to the conduct of the Petrograd Government, the armistice is regarded as having been renounced on the 10th instant. Accordingly, after the lapse of a week's notice of the termination of the armistice, as provided for under the Treaty, Germany reserves a free hand in every direction.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

FURTHER GERMAN GRACE TO ROUMANIA.

BASLE, February 17th.

Germany has extended until the 22nd inst. the period given to Roumania to reply to the ultimatum demanding peace negotiations.

ROUMANIAN DELEGATES ARRIVE.

LONDON, February 18th.

A Russian wireless report states that the Delegates of the Roumanian General Staff have arrived in Petrograd with a proposal for an armistice with the object of considering peace conditions.

The proposal is agreed to, subject to the suspension of attacks during the armistice.

The message admits that the credentials of the Roumanian Delegates are doubtful.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ROUMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, February 17th.

The *Handelsblad* learns from Vienna that Roumania intends to negotiate with the Central Powers, provided the Central Powers give a previous assurance not to assail the sovereignty of Roumania, and leave the solution of the dynastic question to the Roumanians themselves. Roumania will then declare her readiness to cede Dobrudja to Bulgaria, provided the Central Powers benevolently support Roumania in the Bessarabia question.

The Averescu Cabinet is not yet formed, but it is stated that the first point in the Averescu programme is peace by agreement with the Central Powers.

DR. INGE ON MUTUAL SUICIDE.

Dean Inge, speaking at a conference at the Central Hall of the British Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, moved a resolution stating that a just and lasting peace could be secured only by Christian principles of reconciliation and the brotherhood of mankind being applied to all the relationships between nations. He declared that the sword would be sheathed to-morrow if only we were not so much afraid of each other. If we were crushed in this war we should not take it lying down, and neither would our opponents. This mutual suicide club would have to be dissolved. The disunited States of Europe would not be able to exist if they remained armed to the teeth in the face of the United States of America. There was a widely-held notion that we might compel or persuade the Germans to change their Government and adopt a more possible Constitution, which we hoped would make them less aggressive, and, we whispered to ourselves, certainly much less efficient. No nation in the war had shown more passionate loyalty to its Government than the Germans. The Germans believed in their form of government. It was not an ideal form of government, very far from it, but the Germans would not change with us.

The Dean of Worcester said that a League of Nations with Germany left out would mean that we should have this same state of things all over again.

The resolution was carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEETING OF HONGKONG, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have read with interest the report of this meeting, with the questions asked and the Chairman's replies thereto. With special reference to the questions concerning the leave and pay of the Secretary, Captain Clarke, I was pleased to note the Chairman's reply, and that it was greeted with applause, which I heartily endorse.

I have known Captain Clarke for twenty-seven years, was with him as Chief Engineer in the steamer *Heung Shan* for seven years, and I think the Company extremely fortunate in his services. I have served with twenty Captains of steamers, but never with one more careful of the vessel and of his owners' interests than Captain Clarke. A strict disciplinarian, he had no friendship where duty to the Company was concerned; he ever showed discretion, tact, great coolness and sound judgment in danger or difficulty, and was always a gentleman. As Secretary of the Company he continued to evince these qualities, and has served the Company for a period, I think, of some forty-five years, joining the Company as second officer at a salary of $60 per month, and attaining his present position by sheer merit, steady service, and by a knowledge of the business of the Company from bottom to top.

It seems to me, sir, that, in these circumstances, shareholders may well seek curtailment of costs elsewhere than in the salary of one who has given them a lifetime of faithful service, at so moderate a return to himself, and I hope the Directors of the Company, should their Secretary be unable to return, may grant him a pension at the rate named.—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

W. S. BAILEY.

Kowloon,
Hongkong, February 20th, 1918.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SWATOW.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The results of the earthquake at Swatow are certainly such that no exaggeration is required to make an account of them sufficiently startling; but in the interests of truth I hope you will publish some correction of the very much overdrawn account published in your issue of the 16th inst. The number killed in the town is probably something between two and three hundred; the number of injured is, of course, difficult to estimate, but as one who is in somewhat close touch with the E. P. Mission hospitals which are the only ones in the town, I can assure you that the statement that "hundreds, minus arms and legs, were being conveyed to the hospitals" is altogether extravagant. The total number treated in the hospitals up to yesterday was about two hundred, and, while many amputations were necessary, I doubt if anyone arrived in the condition described in your account. It is equally inaccurate to say that "all the Europeans have taken refuge in the various ships in the harbour"; your informant contradicts himself a few lines further on, where he speaks of a family who slept on their lawn, and I am personally acquainted with quite a number of other foreigners who did the same, or even slept in their verandahs or rooms. As for the statement that there were in the roads some "veritable chasms with hot water gushing up as if from a spring," I believe that in some places hot water did issue from cracks in the ground, but one or two inches would, I think, cover the breadth of the chasms referred to. It is quite misleading to use such an expression as that "all the houses have been razed to the ground," and "the greater part of the city has been destroyed." It is probably true to say that there is scarcely a house which has not been damaged, and a very large proportion seriously, but you can still find many streets in the city which show very little traces of the earthquake except, perhaps, here and there a building shored up. The distress among the Chinese population in the port is very real, and it is to be hoped that speedy measures will be taken to relieve it, but it is not desired that assistance should be prompted by exaggerated accounts of the state of affairs.—I am, yours faithfully,

H. F. WALLACE.

BRITONS IN HONGKONG AND THE FRANCHISE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I should be glad if you would kindly state, not only for my benefit but perhaps for the benefit also of others who may be in the same condition of doubt, whether a native of Great Britain had any advantages in Hongkong of any kind before the outbreak of war not enjoyed by other nationalities, say, for instance, Germans.

I know that a change of residence from any part of Great Britain or Ireland to Hongkong has always meant, and still means, the loss of the "vote," and the power the vote carries with it of deciding who shall govern, but I have been unable to discover what compensating political advantages we Britons have in Hongkong to make up for the loss of elective franchise.

My dictionary defines the word franchise as "A political or constitutional right reserved to or vested in the people, as the right of suffrage."

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

"DISFRANCHISED COLONIAL."

[The answer to the question, we believe, is in the negative.—ED., *H.D.P.*]

SUMMARY COURT.

BROKER OR INTERPRETER?

An interesting case was heard yesterday by Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz at the Summary Court in which Wong Kam Sang sued the Wing Loong Co., of 60, Des Vœux Road Central, for $960, for salary at the rate of $30 per month from March 24th, 1915, up till the issue of the writ.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defendant.

Mr. Faithfull said that his client was a broker and introduced the defendants to a Japanese firm named Koshiko Hora for the purchase of coal. Whether the transaction was completed or not was no fault of the plaintiff, who was entitled to his brokerage.

Mr. Gardiner—Is that so?

Continuing, Mr. Faithfull said the Court translator in translating the agreement between the plaintiff and defendants did not give the exact interpretation in English of some Chinese characters. The agreement as translated by the Court translator was as follows:—"We hereby engage Mr. Wong Kam Sang to assist this Company to conduct middle transactions with Yuen Fiu In Shi, a Japanese merchant, and shall pay him (Wong Kam Sang) the exact sum of $30 monthly as wages. It is distinctly agreed that his services will be required from March 24th until the date that we give up the purchase of Yuen Fiu In Shi's coal and that there shall be no records to the contrary. This writing is made as proof: Dated March 24th, 1915." It was signed by the defendants.

Mr. Faithfull said the word "engage" should be "invite," it should be "fees" instead of "wages," and to "conduct middle transactions" "consult on matters."

The Puisne Judge—This is an agreement; it must be signed.

Mr. Faithfull—That is an open question. It is only an engagement.

The Puisne Judge—I shall send it to the Registrar for opinion.

The plaintiff stepped into the box and Mr. Justice Gompertz remarked that his features were familiar to him. Asked if he had come to the Court previously, the plaintiff said that he was once a party to a suit, being defendant in an action.

Mr. Gardiner—He must have lost the case.

Mr. Faithfull—He does not say so. He may have come out "top dog."

The plaintiff said that the suit in question was decreed against him. Continuing, he said he was to act as a sort of Japanese interpreter and not a broker.

The Puisne Judge—So you are not a broker?

The plaintiff said he introduced Hora to the firm to do business and acted simply as an interpreter between the parties, for which he received $30 a month as salary; $960 was due to him up till the date of the issue of the writ.

Cross-examined, he said he did not do any interpreting after March, 1917, although he claimed wages up till September last. He did not receive $30 as wages but as remuneration.

By Mr. Gardiner—This is to go on for life?—Up to the date that the Wing Loong Co. has no business connection with Hora.

Are you aware that there was no business between Hora and the Wing Loong Co.? The reason why there was no business was because the Japanese asked for $50,000 as deposit, and the defendant did not produce the money. I admit that the contract was not carried out.

Mr. Gardiner said that the plaintiff, as a matter of fact, owed defendants $415, which was the balance due for the supply of coal to him, and a letter of demand was sent to him, and when no reply was received to it a writ was issued. Shortly after, the plaintiff brought the present claim, which Mr. Gardiner characterised as absurd.

Mr. Faithfull said that he wished to withdraw. His client had not told him all the facts and then expected him to win the case.

Judgment was given for the defendants.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 6 Rooms, Unfurnished.
Apply to—
DENNYS & BOWLEY.
[1853

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[88

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1628

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"HANNA NIELSEN,"

Captain L. J. Danielsen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1647

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"COCONADA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th Feb. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th Feb. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1648

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the outcarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc, apply to
E. V. D. PARR
Superintendent.

"ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS.
NITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. NO. 980 or 155.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE-FED

CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Tender Eating, Delicate Flavour.
TRY THEM.
[1528

JUST RECEIVED

LOOSE LEAF

PHILATELIC

ALBUMS

(with Stops)

GRACA & CO.,

No 4, WINDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

1516

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.
With INDEX, Price $7.50
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
[33

Itching Burning White Scales Around Little Girl's Eyelids and Over Nose. Cuticura Healed.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mrs. Marion Daish, 21, Kimbolton Road, Copnor, Portsmouth, Eng., July 20, 1916.

You may rely on Cuticura to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Use Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify the pores and Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal the first signs of pimples, blotches, redness, roughness or dandruff. Besides, the Soap has no superior for all purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.
30-8

THERAPION
A CURE FOR YOU
THERAPION

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEUZELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ...	Feb. 27th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...	Mar. 27th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...	Apr. 24th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 14). COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road
88

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO COUNT HERTLING AND COUNT CZERN

PRUSSIA OR THE WORLD'S FREEDOM?

NEW YORK, February 11th.

President Wilson to-day addressed Congress as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Congress.

On January 8th I had the honour of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on January 5th. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin, for Austria, on the same day.

It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of January 8th, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two Governments. He is represented as having indicated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose.

It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussions and acceptance of our general principles led him to no practical conclusions!

VAGUE AND INSINCERE.

He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the Twenty-three States now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighbourhood. He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by International action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic Provinces; with no one but the Government of France the 'conditions' under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan States he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman Empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves.

"After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna.

We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon the broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag resolutions of July 19th, or does he deliberately ignore them? That spoke of the conditions of a general peace not of national aggrandisement or of arrangements between state and state. The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the Congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems, each and all, affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiassed justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security, and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion in the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace of mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be re-opened.

WORLD IN JUDGMENT.

Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decision of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereign to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; people may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. "Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of peace conferences. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful States. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it; because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain, and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlement she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way on which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she should, would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

SMALL NATIONS' RIGHTS.

This war has its root in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiance and their own allegiance and their own forms of political life.

Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful Governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also?

It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealings as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreements and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seem to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must, of course, be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own Empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his Allies more clearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much further had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

A SIMPLE TEST.

After all, the test of whether it is possible for either Government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:—

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

THE FUTURE FOR GERMANY

"WE SHALL NEVER GIVE UP FLANDERS."

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz made three speeches on December 18th in Berlin, in the course of which he repudiated the idea of a conciliatory peace.

Referring to the construction of a Channel tunnel, he declared:—"To be completely guaranteed we should have to retain Flanders, Antwerp, Ostend, and Zeebrugge, and also take Calais and Boulogne. We shall never give up Flanders.

"We shall retain Briey and Longwy [French coal areas], for they are essential to our trade. We shall know how to impose such conditions on our enemies as will guarantee to Germany all the raw material she is now lacking."

Admiral Tirpitz, in the course of his speeches, said:—"Any peace on the basis of the *status quo ante* would mean Germany's defeat. The fate of Germany as a world power would be decided in Belgium if Germany retained what she had conquered."

A message from Zurich says that the *Neue Freie Presse* and the *Reichspost*, two leading Vienna newspapers in close touch with the Ballplatz, declare simultaneously, in articles relating to the relations of the Dual Monarchy with the Balkans after the war, that the Central Empires will impose on Serbia and Roumania such peace conditions that those two countries will henceforward be under economic dependence on Austria-Hungary and Germany.

According to a Sofia telegram, Dr. Pfeiffer, member of the Central Party in the Reichstag, lecturing in Sofia before an audience including the Prime Minister and most of the other Ministers, declared that he and his party would give their full support to the Bulgarian people in their demands for the recovery of the Dobrudja, with the Danube as the future frontier between Bulgaria and Roumania.

The *Germania* publishes a declaration by the Reichstag Centre Party which defines the party's attitude towards peace by understanding.

This, it declares, is by no means identical with the so-called peace of renunciation that has been explicitly rejected, as was unequivocally stated by the deputies Herr Fehrenbach and Herr Trimborn. According to these, the Centre Party entirely endorses the standpoint of the Imperial Government's reply to the Pope's Note, considering that no difference in the questions dealt with in this reply exists between the Centre Party and the Government or the Supreme Army Command.

(1). That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent:
(2). That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that
(3). Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival States; and,
(4.) That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice, but to go. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist parties in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

NO TURNING BACK.

I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilised in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—it will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandisement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.—*Reuter.*

PACIFIST PROPAGANDA IN GRIAT BRITAIN.

"DOING GERMAN WORK."

In the House of Commons on December 12th, Mr. Lee Smith drew attention to Regulation 27 under the Defence of the Realm Acts dealing with pamphlets and leaflets. While that regulation was to be amended he complained that the Government had another system by which it could retain all the powers to which objection was taken in that regulation. He suggested that the Home Secretray should retain the power of seizure, so as to prevent illegal pamphlets from being distributed, but if, after seizure, nothing illegal was found in them they should within a reasonable time—say, seven days—be returned to the owner.

Sir G. Cave said the Pacifist as he found him, the one with whom he had to deal, was a man who not only wanted peace but wanted it through surrender—(Mr. Outhwaite: Give the name of one)—these were the men whose leaflets he had been dealing with for months past, and who, in order to get peace, were willing to hamper the raising of armies, to persuade our young men not to serve, to interfere with the manufacture of munitions, and generally to bring this country to the pass in which Russia was to-day. (Hear, hear.) He need not speak of the whole network of associations of different kinds which had grown up in this country for the purpose of pushing this kind of propaganda. Time after time they found the same men, the same leaders, coming up again and again in one association or another, and it was obvious there was a determined effort to push this propaganda. The kind of leaflet they had been anxious to deal with—he had many specimens—was perfectly reckless in language. It exaggerated the number of casualties; it multiplied the dead and the wounded by tens, hundreds and sometimes even thousands. It put in every case the German view of the origin of the war—(hear, hear)—and of the position of things to-day. The fault was always ours, never that of our enemies, or sometimes, by a concession, it was half ours and half that of our enemies. The air raids, the murders of the inoffensive civil population, were justified time after time in these leaflets on the ground of our blockade—a well-known war measure.

The moral drawn was, "Do not join in the fight, don't give your life for the country, keep out of it if you can." These leaflets were spread all over towns and in country places. They were pushed under people's doors at night; they were given to young fellows just reaching military age, telling them how to act to become conscientious objectors; they were forced on soldiers home on leave in the hope that they would take them back to the front. They were sent to the relatives of killed and wounded soldiers—as cruel a thing as could possibly be done. This kind of propaganda was carried on without cessation and without scruple. Who paid for this he did not know, but the cost must be very great, and if one applied the Latin tag *Cui bono?* one could see clearly. He did not attribute to all these societies the intention to betray the country, still less did he say they were paid by German gold. But they were doing German work. (Loud cheers.) Many were well-meaning peace cranks; some were revolutionaries, who took this method of attaining their aims. Some had other motives. He did not desire to go into motives, but he saw the results, and if the Government were to allow this kind of thing to go on they would be taking a serious responsibility. In war-time we must submit to some kind of restraint. The Government were bound to take some steps to meet attempts to hamper the conduct of the war, not for the purpose of stopping attacks on the Government. He did not find evidence of direct German influence. In many cases the funds were supplied by the kind of peace crank to whom he had referred, and some by people who, he was certain, did not understand the purpose to which their money was being put. He thought the raids had been of value. The leaflets must be submitted, so that the Government might know what was going on and who was responsible. There were many cases where, from point of view of the public, seizure was a better weapon than prosecution. The United States were exercising powers no less drastic, and with even greater stringency. So long as the Government had the support of the House they would continue to exercise these powers.

Mr. H. Samuel said that if the policy of suppressing free speech had existed in the time of the Crimean War, John Bright would have been silenced, and if in the time of the Boer War the present Prime Minister would have been silenced. (Hear, hear.) The right thing for the Government to do in these matters was to suppress that which was illegal and seditious, but not to suppress leaflets which critised or opposed the policy of the Government as such.

Mr. Hume-Williams said it was essential that the evil should be stopped at its source, and by following the normal procedure they would give publicity to the very document they wished to suppress.

Mr. Snowden maintained that the Home Secretary had made a most unwarranted, unfounded, and scandalous attack upon the Pacifists. If the right hon. gentleman had in his possession leaflets which condoned the crimes of the Germans why did he not prosecute? The Pacifist movement in this country was financed, not by German gold, as had been insinuated, but by men and women who were prepared to pay for what they believed.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

NEW TAXATION FORESHADOWED.

The House of Commons went into Committee of Supply, on December 12th, on a Supplementary Vote of Credit for £550,000,000

Mr. Bonar Law said:—The last Vote was moved on October 30th, and was for a sum of £400,000,000, and it was supposed that this amount would meet our expenditure out of the Vote of Credit till the first week in January. That anticipation will be realised, and the estimate now is that that Vote will last till about January 9th. The amount which I am now asking the House to grant is £550,000,000, which it is estimated will defray the expenditure up till the end of March approximately. When this Vote is agreed to it will bring the total amount of all these Votes to £2,450,000,000. In the last Vote of Credit I dealt with the figures for the whole of the first half of the financial year up to September 29th. These figures showed that our average daily expenditure was £6,648,000, which was an excess over the Budget estimate of £1,237,000. Since then the time covered by the figures which I am now going to put before the House is a period of 63 days, up to December 1st, and the average daily expenditure was £6,794,000, or an excess over the Budget estimate of £1,383,000 per day.

AVERAGE DAILY EXPENDITURE.

I think it is better to look at the figures for the whole period from the beginning of the financial year up to December 1st. That covers a period of 35 weeks. Looking at these figures I find that the average daily expenditure was £6,686,000, or an excess over the Budget estimate of £1,275,000. Of course these figures represent expenditure pure and simple, but on moving the last Vote of Credit I pointed out that in the new conditions—when the Government is really carrying on as the sole dealer, so to speak, a very large amount of the trade of the country—it is not only wrong, but it is really absurd, to treat expenditure which represents stock in trade, which will afterwards be resold, as if it were on the same level as expenditure which has gone in shot and powder, and which can never be recovered.

OUTGOINGS ANALYSED.

If we analyse the expenditure from that point of view I find that this is the result. The total excess over the Budget estimate is £309,000,000. From that I shall the expenditure which I regard as recoverable. First of all I shall take the excess in the advances to the Allies over the Budget estimate. It is in this case entirely to the Allies, as the estimates for the Dominions have not been exceeded. That amounts to £79,000,000. There is an amount of £27,000,000, which represents payments to the Dominions. These have nothing whatever to do with loans to the Dominions. They represent sums which are in the first instance paid by us here to meet the expenses of the Dominion forces in this country. These amounts are all recoverable, and recoverable regularly, so that they can in no sense be regarded as more than book-keeping entries so far as we are concerned. The system which has been in force since the war began has been that in the first instance all expenses of the Dominion troops in Europe have been largely paid by our Government, but later on the Dominions pay the money back, and it is simply a question at what time the payment is to be made. The next item is an increase of balances in the hands of our agents. This excess means an amount over and above the sum in the hands of the agents at the time the Budget statement was made. As far as this money is concerned it is no more spent than anything else. All it means is that it has passed out of the control of the Treasury for the time being, and is in the hands of agents who are dealing with the disposal of it. The largest item represents commodities which have been bought by the State and which have to be re-sold. These consist of such things as hides, timber, ships (to a certain extent) and—the largest of all—food; and they amount to the sum of £89,750,000. The total of these deductions is £225,000,000. If you take that from the £309,000,000 it gives a gross increase over the Budget estimate of £350,000 per day, instead of £1,275,000. The dead weight charge which is left amounts to £84,000,000. That is made up entirely of three items. There has been no excess in the estimates of the Ministry of Munitions. Practically the amount expended is the amount estimated. The excess has been made up of about £3,500,000 in the case of the Navy; of something like £10,000,000 in the case of miscellaneous services, of which the largest item is expenditure in connection with shipping which will not be recoverable; and of the balance, of course, the largest amount is due to increased expenditure on the Army. I explained to the House in connection with the last Vote the reasons for this increased expenditure on the Army, and they have not in any way altered. This increased expenditure is due in part—and it represents a pretty large sum—to an increase in our aviation programme over and above what was estimated in the Budget, and, of course, that increase does not include anything for machines. That goes under the Munitions Vote. It includes the *personnel* and cases of that kind. Another cause of the increase is the larger number of Indian troops which are employed, mainly in Mesopotamia. But the largest increase is due to causes which I have explained to the House—the advance of our Armies, both in France and in Palestine.

OUR ADVANCES TO RUSSIA.

If I turn to the question of recoverable expenditure I recognise, of course, that what has happened in Russia does make, on the face of it, the advances to the Allies look in a different position from that in which they stood when the Budget was introduced. But I do not think the Committee ought to exaggerate what has happened there. I do not know whether hon. members have taken the trouble to find out the cases in which there has been repudiation of debt. I have had prepared for me a return of all such cases and spread over a long time—one might say from the time at which national debts began—and it is not too much to state that no great State has ever entirely repudiated its debt, and scarcely any great State has ever in any way modified it. Looking at the actual facts, we realise that Russia is a country with probably as great natural resources as any country in the world, we recognise also that it is almost certain that sooner or later there will be stable government in that country. So far as I am concerned, I cannot believe that the effort which the people of Russia have made to establish a system of free government will end in the long run in anything other than a recognised and responsible Government. But there is something more. If there is ever a stable Government, Russia, more perhaps than most countries, knows that its prosperity will be impossible without aid and financial assistance from other countries. They know also that financial assistance will be impossible unless previous debts are accepted by that Government. If we take all that into account I for one do not believe that that money will not be recovered sooner or later by this country. (Hear, hear.) It was pointed out on the last occasion with regard to all these advances to the Allies that though we might get them repaid ultimately it was quite possible that immediately on the conclusion of the war it would not be within their power to pay the interest. That is a possibility, but it is not one which need trouble us in the least, because when the war ends there will be assets of a kind which will not be coming in permanently, but which would be available to meet an emergency of that kind.

POST-WAR ASSETS.

I do not regard these debts as anything at all in the light of money which has been spent and which will not be recovered. Among the items of stocks the largest is for wheat, but we do not take it at cost price; we take from its value the expenditure which will be required to enable us to supply the loaf at ninepence. These items of expenditure out of the Vote of Credit are on material which will ultimately be sold. They did not begin this year, but it is only this year that I have brought them prominently to the notice of the house when the business of the country has increased. The same kind of expenditure has been going on to a smaller degree throughout the whole of the war. I have had a rough estimate prepared of what the total stocks, irrespective of this excess, are likely to be at the end of the present financial year, and this shows that unsold stocks of ships and unexpended balances all over the world will represent assets amounting to at least 250 million pounds. In addition to that, when the war ends there will be very large arrears of excess profits. The figure given to me for this item is something like 200 millions. That means that this large sum is really available as assets, and that when the war ends, without counting taxes which will come to a close, there will be enough revenue to meet the current expenses of the country. In addition I would point out that already in the 35 weeks of the financial year which have gone the excess of revenue over the estimate will far more than cover the interest and sinking fund on the dead weight increase of expenditure during the Budget period. In addition to the large sum of £450,000,000 I have named there is a very large sum reprsented by national possessions in munition factories and things of that kind.

NEW TAXATION NEXT YEAR.

While all that is true, if the war is going on when the next financial year, begins I am convinced that it will be the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to put on additional taxation, which will make it certain that when the war ends there will be no possibility of our having to put on new taxation; and I hope that the amount received when that time comes will enable us, on the contrary, to take off some taxation. (Cheers.) I know there are many people who think that we should have got far more of the expenses of the war out of taxation and far less from borrowing. (Cheers.) I have not taken that view. (Cheers.) The great majority of people who have given any thought to this matter at all will realise that if you are to raise the immense sums required for this war, and if as part of the method by which you raise them a system of loans has got to go on, there must be some limit to the amount of taxation you raise. (Cheers.) I do not profess that I have hitherto hit on the exact mean, but I am convinced that any attempt to pay the whole out of capital levy or taxation would break down, and that we should not be able to get the money necessary to carry on the war. (Cheers.)

EX-CHANCELLOR'S COMMENTS.

Mr. McKenna said that at the end of September our total national indebtedness was £5,000,000,000. Our expenditure since then already incurred and our certain future expenditure until the end of the financial year, would leave us with a National Debt on the 31st March next of not less than £6,000,000,000. The interest on this debt would be the first charge on the revenue, and he was going to suggest to the Committee that we should utilise any interest we received from our Allies and the Dominions as a Sinking Fund for the repayment of the whole of the debt. We were already liable to found a sinking fund, and it would be useful to meet that liability out of the contribution we received for advances. He estimated that the average rate of interest paid on our total indebtedness was about 4½ per cent. Our charge for interest on the debt of £8,000,000,000 would be £285,000,000.

THE PRESENT BASIS OF TAXATION.

If we considered these figures we were forced to the conclusion, however unpalatable it might be, that our revenue on the existing basis of taxation was not sufficient—(hear, hear)—to meet the ordinary charge of government on a peace basis, together with the charge for pensions and the interest on debts. We were being driven to the position of having to borrow to meet interest on the amount authorised by Votes of Credit granted during the present year. We had abandoned the sound principle of authorising no expenditure until we had made provision by taxation for meeting the charges on all the money we had to borrow. It could not be said that on our existing basis of taxation we should be

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

THE SAILORS' BOYCOTT OF GERMANY.

Captain Tupper, representative of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, speaking at a meeting of the National Party at Chelsea, said the seamen had not adopted the boycott of Germany out of revenge, but because they had been hurt so deeply that they could not forget the brutal and murderous practices of the German submarine commanders in deliberately sacrificing the lives of the helpless victims of the *U*-boat campaign. Hundreds of our seamen had lost their lives trying to rescue German seamen, but the only return they had received was the wanton murder of our men in defiance of all the traditions of the chivalry of the sea. When the war broke out there were something like 6,000 Germans in British boats. Those men were members of the British Union, which, taking the chivalrous view that they were not responsible for the actions of the Kaiser, spent £14,000 on housing, feeding, and clothing them in an encampment organized by the Union. So considerate was the Union of their feelings that it was arranged that police or military supervision should be dispensed with. Yet when these men were informed of the sinking of 500 of their British comrades in the *Lusitania*, they cheered the news and sang, "The Watch on the Rhine." The Pacifists told them that these brutalities were the inevitable incidents of war. If that were so, the best he could wish them was that they should be passengers on some boat that fell a victim to the submarine "frightfulness" of their German "friends." (Cheers.) Perhaps some of his audience had heard it suggested that Labour was not loyal. They must not believe it. Labour was more loyal to-day than ever before. (Cheers.) Some of those who hoped to be able to renew their business relations with Germany had openly stated that if the British ships did not carry German goods to England the neutral ships would do it. His answer to that was, that only that day a Scandinavian deputation, representing the seafaring men of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden—and he particularly emphasised Sweden—had waited upon Mr. Havelock Wilson and himself to declare their solidarity with their British comrades in the boycott of Germany when the war was over. (Cheers.) But even if neutral ships could be found to bring German goods into British ports they would find that the dockers of Great Britain would refuse to handle a single ton of those goods (Cheers.) Officers, engineers, sailors, firemen, ships' carpenters, and the whole complement of our crews, down to the boys, were united in their determination to refuse to carry German goods. Behind them they must have public opinion, so that if some future Government should seek to induce them to modify their boycott they would be able to say, "Do not come to us; take your orders from the public of Great Britain." In spite of the submarine campaign the German was not yet born who could drive the British seaman off the seas. (Cheers.)

GERMAN RAW MATERIAL.

SUFFICIENT FOR A LONG WAR.

According to a telegram from Berlin, General Scheuch, Chief of the War Board, in an interview said:—"Our supply of raw materials and of substitutes for the necessities of war will suffice even if the war is of long duration. The coal supply is sufficient for the production of ammunition, and the supply of other war materials is unlimited.

"Several raw materials which have been discovered during the war have proved to be such a success that they will remain in use after the war, an additional advantage being their low price. This especially applies to paper and nettle products, nitrates from the air, and synthetic rubber."

A Berlin telegram states that Dr. Walter Rathenau, presiding at the general meeting of the General Electricity Company, said:—

"The war has entered the state of liquidation. The climax is past. The British thought that the war could be regarded as only a sum in arithmetic, and that in a given period an entirely isolated country must have exhausted its war supplies and be forced to give up the war, but no material exhaustion is to be feared in Germany. Human and moral factors, resolution, organizing will and self-confidence are stronger factors than mechanical powers.

able to make both ends meet. For two reasons it was a grave mistake to conclude the financial year with a deficit, without having provided by way of taxation for the payment of interest on money borrowed. The first reason was that the present heavy burden of taxation would have to be increased, but it ought not to be too greatly increased at any one time. (Hear, hear.) The taxpayer had to adjust himself to the new conditions of his diminished income. He would have incurred liabilities in the expectation that he would be able to meet them. He had little or no margin from which to meet new taxes. His second reason was this. The great increase of expenditure over the estimate and the inadequate provision of revenue to meet the charge for interest indicated that we had not taken any clear view as to our financial resources or as to the strain that might be put on them in this war. The ultimate strain must depend on the length of the war, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not tell with any certainty how long the war was going to last. But the Government ought to be in a position to reckon the probable period within which the war would not be finished. Prudent men acted upon reasonable probabilities. The Government, who had considered their war aims, ought to be in a position to say that with such war aims the war could not be expected to last for less than such and such a period. Both our rate of expenditure and the provision for meeting it should be based upon some definite idea as to the minimum length of the war. Financial plans, like military plans, must be directly related to our war aims. Resolute war aims were only consistent with a resolute adoption of the necessary means. (Cheers.)

Mr. Adamson urged some measure of conscription of wealth.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BOND DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES).

TICKETS $5 each, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If $500.000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES will receive	$125,000
FIRST PRIZE	$187,500
SECOND PRIZE	$ 56,250
THIRD PRIZE	$ 37,500
100 PRIZES of $1,000 to $50	$ 93,750
Total	$500,000

YOUR $5 TICKET

MAY WIN YOU

ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS obtainable at Banks, Clubs and Leading Stores.

[1634

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 25th, at 9.15.

Location:—CAUSEWAY BAY,

Behind The French Convent Block of Buildings.

RETURN OF THE POPULAR FAVOURITES.

BIGGER, BETTER, BRIGHTER THAN EVER.

HARMSTON'S

The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega of all that Stand for Perfection in the Circus World.

See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.

OUR MENAGERIE CONSISTS OF

ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS, BEARS, LEOPARDS, HYENAS, EMU, ZEBRA, WALLABY, BABOONS, MONKEYS, DOGS, Etc.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted all Half-Price to all parts of the Circus.

NOTICE:—Special Tram Cars will run before and after the Night Performances to within two minutes' walk of the Circus Tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box Six Seats	$15.00	Second Chairs	$1.50
Single Seat, Box	3.00	Stalls	1.00
First Chairs	2.00	Gallery	50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-Price to the $1 and $1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., DAILY.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. C. M. BRUCE, Band Master. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

[1659

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

For freight and further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Tel. 215. Sub. Ex. 23.

1608

Enjoy THE Summer

OF—1918—IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND THE BEAUTIFUL

CANADIAN ROCKIES

AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE

GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

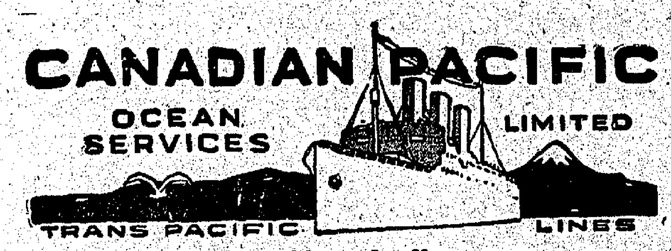
Golfing—Automobiling—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing —all within short Distance of Comfortable Hotels and Private Homes.

YOU CAN **Save** REAL **Money** IF YOU

DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE

NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE



CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

Regular Sailings to Vancouver.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of the trip and descriptive literature apply to—
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Phone 42.
HONGKONG. [1467

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 21st Feb., noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 22nd, Feb., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Wednes., 27th Feb., 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Thu., 28th Feb., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 1st Mar., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Data.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

FOR STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photograph and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215. [6

R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex 10. 29

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movements of the Local Markets

8 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1918.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE

NOW IN THE PRESS

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, etc., etc.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Maps, and Plans, pp. nearly 2,000, $11.00. Directory only, pp. 1,400, $7.00.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS of TRADES and PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The

ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS in the Far East contains the names of over

20,000 FOREIGNERS,

arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS

of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner contains every year more pages and now numbers nearly 2,000.

It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.

Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Peitaiho.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kewkiang.	Samshui.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
Manchurian Trade Centres.	Yochow.	Nanning.
	Shansi.	Wuchowfu.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchauwan.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hoihow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Wenchow.	Mengtse.
Tsinanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Szemao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Changchun.
Swatow.	Lungkow.	Hunchun.
Lungchingchun.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostock. Nicolojevsk.

CHOSEN.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES; MACAO,

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hué.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
	BORNEO.	
Sarawak.	Labuan.	
Brunei.	British North Borneo.	

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

EAST COAST of SUMATRA.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

PREVAILING MARKET PRICES

January 7th, 1918.

Market Produce:—

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
Beef Prime Cut	,,	24
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	,,	23
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	,,	24
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam	,,	20
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk	,,	20
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	,,	24
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau	,,	30
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung No. 1	,,	26
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No,	per set	10
Bullock's Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	30
Bullock's Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	,,	60
Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau	,,	$1.00
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	13
Bullock's Rump, salt—Ngau Kin	,,	18
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Kouk	each	10
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	,,	10
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei	,,	20
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	,,	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26
Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei	,,	26
Mutton Shoulder—Yeung Shau	,,	24
Mutton Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	,,	16
Pig's Chitlings—Chu Chong	,,	4
Pig's Brains—Chü No.	per set	3
Pig's Feet—Chü Keuk	lb.	15
Pug's Fry—Chü Chap	,,	15
Pig's Head—Chü Tau	,,	20
Pig's Heart—Chü Sam	each	10
Pig's Kidneys—Chü Yiu	,,	10
Pig's Liver—Chü Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chü Pai Kwat	,,	25
Pork Leg—Chü Pei	,,	28
Pork Loin—Chü Hau Tun	,,	28
Pork Fat or Lard—Chü Yau	,,	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam	each	08
Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	,,	12
Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chü Tsai	,,	25
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	,,	20
Suet, Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	,,	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	,,	20
Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung, No. 1	,,	20
Lard—Chü Yau	,,	20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yü	,,	26
Bream—Pin Yü	,,	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yü	,,	18
Carp—Li Yü	,,	16
Catfish—Chik Yü	,,	12
Codfish—Mun Yü	,,	20
Crabs—Hai	,,	23
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yü	,,	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yü	,,	23
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	,,	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	,,	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	,,	16
Eels, Fresh water—Tam Shui Yü	,,	20
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	,,	26
Frogs—Tin Kai	,,	32
Garoupa—Shek Pan	,,	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yü	,,	18
Herrings—Tso Pak	,,	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	,,	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yü	,,	22
Loach—Wu Yü	,,	22
Lobsters—Lung Ha	,,	32
Mackerel—Chi Yü	,,	20
Mong Fish—Mong Yü	,,	32
Mullet—Tsai Yü	,,	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	,,	16
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yü	,,	14
Perch—Tau Lo	,,	20
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	,,	16
Plaice—Pan Yü	,,	28
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	,,	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	,,	36
Prawns—Ming Ha	,,	36
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	,,	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	,,	13
Roach—Chun Yü	,,	22
Salmon—Ma Yau	,,	36
Shark—Sha Yü	,,	8
Skate—Po Yü	,,	10
Shrimps—Ha	,,	26
Snapper—Lan Yü	,,	32
Soles—Tat Sha Yü	,,	22
Tench—Wan Yü	,,	22
Turbot—Tso Hau Yü	,,	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yü	,,	40

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	,,	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kin	,,	28
Capons, Large—Sin Kin	,,	28
Duck—Ap	,,	22
Doves—Pan Kau	,,	—
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	,,	25
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	36
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	,,	28
Geese—Ngo	,,	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	39
Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	,,	23
Turkey, Cock—Fo Fai Fung	lb.	60
Turkey, Hen—Fo Kai Na	,,	52
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Pheasant—Shan Kai	,,	—
Quail—Om Chun	,,	—
Partridges—Che Ka	,,	—

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Ko	,,	24
Bananas (bride's), Macao—Heung Chiu	,,	4
Carambola—Yeung To	,,	12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each	10
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb.	7
Lemons, America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each	9
Orange (Canton)	,,	—
Lichees, dried (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	25
Oranges (Canton) (sweet)—Shan-sheng Tim Chang	,,	—
Peanuts—Fa Shang	,,	10
Pears (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	,,	5
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tse	,,	12
Plantain—Tai Shiu	,,	3

(Continued on front and next Column.)

		Cts.
Pumelo, Siam—Tam Lo Yau	each	12
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	14
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	,,	25

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	lb.	—
Beans, Sprouts—Nga Tsoi	,,	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	,,	8
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	,,	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	,,	—
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yün Kwa	,,	5
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ke	,,	5
Cabbage, Chinese (common)—Kai Tsoi	,,	6
Cabbage, Shaighai—Ye Tsoi	,,	12
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	,,	—
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsoi Fa	each	—
Cauliflower (Medium)	,,	—
Cauliflower (Small)	,,	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	,,	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	,,	10
Chillies, dried—Kon Lat Chiu	,,	25
Chillies, red—Hung Fa Chiu	,,	10
Chillies, green—Ching Lat Chiu	,,	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chü Liu	,,	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sün Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	,,	7
Ginger, old—Lo Keung	,,	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	,,	45
Indian Corn—Shuk Mai	each	6
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	,,	1
Water Chestnut—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Water Chestnuts, Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	,,	10
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tso Ku	,,	42
Okroes	,,	10
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	,,	8
Onions, Green—Shang Chung	,,	4
Onions, Green—Shang Chung	,,	5
Onions, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	,,	6
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	,,	60
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shü	,,	3
Potato, Japanese—Yat Pun Shü Tsai	,,	3
Potato, American—Fa Ki Shü Tsai	,,	3
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	,,	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	,,	6
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	,,	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	,,	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	,,	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	,,	7
Taroe—Wu Tau	,,	6
Turnips, Punti (Long)—Lo Pak	,,	4
Vegetables Marrow—Tait Kwa	,,	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	,,	15
Water Lily root—Lin Ngau	,,	6
Yams—Tai Shü	,,	6

In view of the prohibition of the export of certain food-stuffs from the United Kingdom, the prices of these articles can no longer be stated. If, however, any consumer considers that he has been overcharged he may make representations to that effect to the Secretary of the Food Committee, Sanitary Board Offices, for investigation.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Miss A. G. Anderson
Mr D. Abraham
Mr Geo. S. Archbutt
Mr & Mrs Augustin
Mr J. H. Baring
Mrs Z. Baring
Capt & Mrs W. F. Barkers
Mr H. A. Baxter
Capt J. Baxter
Mrs E. R. Billios
Mr & Mrs Moore Bennett
Capt E. Bentley
Mr & Mrs Berthier
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr J. D. Birrell
Mr C. O. Bohanan
Mrs Brand and family
Capt & Mrs Branch
Mr W. G. Browell
Mr & Mrs H. H. Brown
Mrs Burgress
Miss Burgress
Mr N. Burns
Mr L. A. Calderon
Mr A. B. Campbell
Mr R. V. Cameron
Mr & Mrs Carpmael
Mrs D. Christie
Mr C. L. Chü
Mrs W. E. Cleaver and 2 children
Mrs R. R. Plunkett-Cole
Mr V. J. Coleman
Mr J. D. Courtney
Mr A. W. Crane
Mr W. H. Crandall
Miss E. Esnalt
Mr Mmo Fioch and baby
Mr L. C. Fraser
Mr J. C. Fraser
Mr M. Gabbjohn
Mr Geesrand
Mr E. Ginsburger
Mrs S. Gossler
Mr V. Gouldbourn
Mr & Mrs L. Gray
Miss D. Grimmie
Miss V. Grimmie
Mr & Mrs G. Grimble
Capt T. P. Hall
Mr & Mrs Robt Hall
Mr & Mrs G. S. Hall
Mr & Mrs W. A Hannibal
Mrs M. Hamilton
Mr & Mrs H. B Harling and child
Mr G. Harper
Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Mr & Mrs Paul Hodgson
Mr H. Honigsberg
Mr L. Hope
Capt G. Hooker
Mr W. E. Hoogewerff
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mrs Gordon Hutchinson.
Capt & Mrs R. Innes
Capt F. E. Jarrett
Mr & Mrs M. Joblin
Mr & Mrs L. M. Joblin
Mrs M. Jolley
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr N. O. Kalpakdjian
Dr F. C. Keys
Capt F. L. Lambach
Capt T. L. Larsen
Mr & Mrs O. Lauritson
Mr A. H. Lay
Mr & Mrs J. J. Leidig
Mr F. Leslie and son
Mr Colborne Little
Mr C. Loh
Mrs S. Longfield
Mr G. Lurin
Mr Fred. B. Marshall
Mr G. H. May
Major & Mrs D. Macdonald
Dr & Mrs O. Marriott
Mrs J. McIntosh
Mr C. M. McInnes
Mr J. Mereski
Mr & Mrs C. Mourer
Lady Miller
Mr A. B. moulder
Miss Newman
Mr W. L. Newman
Mr J. S. Nicolson
Mr H. Nolasco
Dr & Mrs Grace Ozorio
Mr J. L. Plummer
Mrs Prettejohn
Mr W. J. Pringls
Mrs B. Pritchard and 2 children
Mr G. T. Ramsey
Mr E. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mr J. Reichelman
Mr D. Reichelman
Mr M. Rishvoid
Mr M. D. Rizaeff
Mr F. L. Robbins
Mr D. Rodrigues
Capt A. Robinson
Mr R. G. Roxburgh
Mr & Mrs Lennox Russel
Mr & Mrs Dashwood Saunders
Mr J. H. Scott
Mr C. E. Sebt
Mrs H. Sheehan
Mr & Mr Ed Shellim and lady
Mr L. D. Sheldon
Mrs A. Shaw
Capt W. P. Sparke
Mrs W. E. Sparke
Mr J. Stalker
Mr A. W. van de Star
Mr H. F. Stoneham
Mr L. A. Stubington
Mr F. W. Sutterle
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr P. Thomsen
Mr A. C. Thomas
Mrs R. E. Thompson
Mrs K. Thornton
Mr & Mrs F. R. Vida
Mr Thos. Vint
Mr W. J. van Wagtendonk
Mr C. M. Waters
Mrs J. Watson
Capt & Mrs M. Wilson
Mr S. T. Williamson
Mr G. G. Wood

WEATHER REPORT.

February 20th, at 12.20.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock, Shanghai and Indo-China. Pressure has increased considerably at Weihaiwei, and slightly over the Philipp nes; it has decreased slightly to moderately over S. China and Formosa. The anti-cyclone appears to have moved eastwards, but in the absence of telegraphic returns, this lacks confirmation.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.02 inches, against an average of 2.89 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; fair, fog or mist.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20TH FEBRUARY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nana	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.19	38	80	WNW	4	b
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutzlaff	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharp Peak	,,	30.14	48	78	W	1	o
Amoy	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tainoku	6 a.	30.10	45	91	—	0	o
Tai-hu	,,	30 21	41	—	—	0	o
Tamau	,,	30 17	43	—	NNE	1	b
Koshun	,,	30 14	52	—	—	0	o
Pescadores	,,	30.19	62	—	NNE	1	b
Canton	6 a.	30.30	52	91	NNE	1	b
Hongkong	,,	30 17	53	93	NNE	1	b
Gap Rock	,,	30 1.	—	—	NE	4	r
Macao	,,	30.14	54	65	NW	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
CapeSt.James	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	30.06	59	93	S	2	r
Dagupan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	,,	29,95	64	98	—	0	o
Legaspi	,,	29.94	70	85	E	4	r
Tacloban	,,	30 19	68	87	WNW	4	r
Iloilo	,,	29.88	70	92	N	4	r
Surigao	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	29.92	75	—	NE	2	r
Labuan	6 a.	29.82	73	95	N	5	r

T. R. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 20th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.20	30.17	30.13
Temperature	54	53	60
Humidity	46	63	55
Wind Direction	NE	ENE	ESE
Force	4	1	4
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 19th 56

Lowest open-air Temperature on 20th 53

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 21st to 27th February, 1918.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong Mean Time.	Height	LOW WATER H'kong Mean Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	21	m 6 35	4 1	m 1 12	1 7
		6 23 a	6 3	m 11 14	4 1
Fri.	22	m 7 0	4 3	m 1 51	1 4
		7 19 a	6 3	0 38 a	4 2
Satur.	23	m 7 21	4 4	m 2 24	1 3
		8 7 a	6 3	1 23 a	4 4
Sun.	24	m 8 40	4 6	m 2 54	1 2
		8 43 a	7 0	2 8	4 6
Mon.	25	m 9 55	4 8	m 3 43	1 3
		9 28 a	6 8	2 47 a	4 3
Tues.	26	m 10 15	4 9	m 3 51	1 4
		10 0 a	6 6	2 25 a	4 2
Wed.	27	m 10 31	5 1	m 4 18	1 5
		10 23 a	6 3	4 8 a	4 1

In consequence of the Chinese New Year Holidays, the Publication of the "Daily Press" will be suspended from Saturday, 23rd inst., to Tuesday, 26th inst., inclusive.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO by Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & CUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton. 53

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Feb., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 28th Feb., 3 P.M.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	TUESDAY,	26th Feb. at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY,	1st Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents 21

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irizawa	21,000	WED'DAY, Mar., at 10 A.M.	13th

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	SATURDAY, Mar., 11 A.M.	16th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	§ IYO MARU Capt. Takano	12,500	SATURDAY, Mar. 11 A.M.	2nd
	§ KITANO MARU apt. Cope	16,000	THURSDAY, Mar., at 11 A.M.	7th
	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Yamazaki	12,500	SATURDAY Mar; at 11 A.M.	23rd
KOBE	YETOROFU MARU apt. Kitamura	8,000	THURSDAY. Feb.	28th
	PENANG MARU apt. Kishibiki	10,000	WED'DAY. Mar.	6th
	BENTEN MARU apt. Yamamoto	8,000	THURSDAY, Mar.	7th
	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Araki	8,000	FRIDAY, Mar.	8th

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

§ Wireless Telegraph

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE NOS 262 and 263

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000 ...	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000 ...	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 ...	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	23,000 ...	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 ...	TUES. 16th Apr
SHINYO MARU	22,000 ...	SAT., 27th Apr.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300	"
SEIYO MARU	14,000	"

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 1274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"MEXICO MARU"	MONDAY,	4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	THURSDAY,	14th Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget ound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	24th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	28th Feb., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745. 49

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO:

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Frt Inward Passage Agents.
Prince's Building, Ice House Entrance.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M., 4.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui, Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Parcels 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M., 1.30 P.M., 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Shaukiwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M., 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M., 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1918.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$640, buy. $645, sales		£2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$310, buyers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$130, buy.		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$325, buyers		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	£5	T. 115, buy.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$780, buyers		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$60	$205, buyers		$21 for 1915
Shipping—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$77		$10 for year ending 30'6 17
Canton Steamboats	$15	$16, x div. b.		50 cents for 1917
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$32½, x div. b.		3/- int. account 1917
Do. Def.	£5	$156½, x div. s. & b.		6/- int. account 1917
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28		$2.10 for year ending 30'4'17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$89, sales		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$28½, x div. buy.		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$95, sales		$2½ int. account 1917
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$131, buy. $131½, sales		Tls. 9 for year ending 30'4'17
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	T. 80		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1917
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$86½, sales		$3½ making $7 for 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$110		$5.25 for 1917
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5.50, s. & b.		50 cents for 1917
Kowloon Lands	$50	$274		$2½ for 1917
West Points	$50	$73		$3 making $6 for 1917
Oils.—				
Langkats	G10	Ts. 14½, buy.		T. 1 for year ending 31'10'16
Shells	$1	112/-		2/- int. account 1917
Ural Caspians	$1	20/-, sellers		9% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	38/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30'6'17
Raubs	$1	$2.60, buy. $2.65, sales		None since 1910
Tronch	$1	29/-, x div., buy.		
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 165		T. 20 for year ending 31'10'17
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 14.10, buy.		T. 2 for year ending 30'11'17
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 40½		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 125½, buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30'6'17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 7, x. div. buy.		7% for 1917
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneo	$13	$9½		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$3.90		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$7.80, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$29, buyers $29½, buyers $30, sellers		$2 for year ending 31'7'17 80 cents for 1916
Green Island Cement	$75	$43, buyers		$3 for year ending 28'7'17
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$190, buy.		$2 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ices	$25	$29½, sellers		$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31'5'17
Hongkong Steels	$10	$6.40, sel.		9% int. account 1917
Hongkong Trams	$/-	$31, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30'6'17
Peak Trams Old	$10	$0.90, sel.		25 cents for year ending 31'5'17
Do. New	$1	$4		12½% for 1916
Steam Laundries	$5	$11½, sales		70 cents for 1917
Union Waterboats	$7	$6½, sales		None since 1914
Watson & Co.	$10	$34		
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7			

Rubbers, (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.20	60 p. c.	—
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$10.80	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.35	25 p. c.	—
Kedahs	$1	April	$4.10	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$8.75	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.60	33 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.40	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.75	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.40	30 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/3½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 20th

London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/-½
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/-½
On Paris —	
Bank Bills, on demand	400½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	415
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	70⅛
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay —	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	128½
On Manila.—On demand—Peso	140
On Singapore.—On demand	128
On Batavia.—On demand	158½
On Haiphong.—On demand	4% pm s. par.
On Saigon.—On demand	52½
On Bangkok.—On demand	$ 6.70
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$42.50
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	42½d.
Bar Silver per oz.	

Subsidiary Coins	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	$0.10	Discount
Canton .....20 „	$7.60	„
Canton .....10 „	$0.00	„

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO-MORROW.

12.30 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

Saturday, 23rd Feb.:—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.
9.15 p.m.—Mr. A. P. Stokes' performance at the Theatre Royal.
Monday, 25th Feb.:—
Hongkong Races—1st Day.
Tuesday, 26th Feb.:—
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.
Wednesday, 27th Feb.:—
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.
Thursday, 28th Jan.:—
11.30 a.m.—China Providence Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Friday, 1st March:—
12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

"THREE CASTLES"

THE CIGARETTE OF QUALITY.

The "Three Castles" MAGNUMS

"THERE'S NO SWEETER TOBACCO COMES FROM VIRGINIA AND NO BETTER BRAND THAN THE 'THREE CASTLES'"

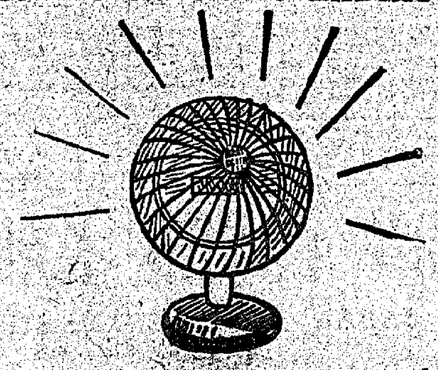
WILLS'S

SOLD IN PACKETS OF 10 AND 20 AND IN TINS OF 10 AND 50

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [1468

KEEP WARM

ELECTRIC MAJESTIC RADIATORS.



The most economical heaters yet produced.

LIGHT AND ELEGANT.

Can be carried by hand from room to room and switched on wherever there is a wall plug fixed. No long sleeve lamps to break.
Large stock just to hand. Call early before we are sold out.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [87

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).
Chairman of the Board of Directors — André Berthelot.
General Manager — A. J. Faraotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.
BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road Tel No. 2562.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th May 1913. [469

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman
F. C Butcher, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1918. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1,125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	900,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kotu Bhara, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1915. [897

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ...	„ 20,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	„ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PIHAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
(N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [809

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ...	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES, SHANGHAI; HANKOW: Chinkiang, Yangchow Wuhieh, Wuhu, Anking, Taiyang, Tsiu Kiangpo, Soochow, HANKOW; Shasi Ichang, Hsiangyang, TIENTSIN: Paotingfu Tungshan, Lanchow Tsinanfoo, Hsingtai, HANGCHOW Wenchow, Shaohsing Ningpo, Chinhsien, Lanchi, Haichow, Ningpo KALGAN: Changchi, Sinyang, Loho Chowkou, TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsaochuang Linchi, Linsing, Tsingtau, Yihsien Hsinsing, Chefoo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN Yuanhsien, FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN Kirin, Kwanchen, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tsining, Chinchow Antung, CANTON, KUNMING, PEKING Kwaka's Settlement, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Specie bought for Home Remittance.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1914. [168

Printed and Published by HENRY APOLLINUS CARVALHO, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 191, Fleet Street, E.C.